The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,931.—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1871.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 1st of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		May
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSSORAH	20
,, Kurrachee	5	,, Mahomerah	20
,, Guadur	8	,, Fao	21
,, Muscat	8	,, Bushire	22
,, Bunder Abbas	10	,, Linga	25
,, Linga	12	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Bushire	14	,, Muscat	28
,, Fao	16	,, Guadur	30
,, Mahomerah	16		June
		,, Kurrachee	3
Arrive BUSSORAH	17	Arrive BOMBAY	6

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines, at Table.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 1st MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Marseilles is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Trieste, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ... £13 | Second Class ... £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 9, Ash Lane, 5th April 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s. }

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 30th May.

Bombay, 17th April 1871. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 29th April, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA (1,909 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI ... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Fine New Clyde-built Steamer TRENT, 1,661 tons, A 1, Captain James Dumbreck, having spacious Cabins, with good ventilation, for a limited number of First Class Passengers, her homeward Cargo being fully engaged, is intended to be despatched by the 10th proximo. For Passage apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent, Apollo Street.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE,

VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez ... £30
Ditto Brindisi ... £40
Ditto Trieste and Venice ... £45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas. Rs.	A.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	A.	Oorun. Rs.	A.	Hog Island. Rs.	A.	Oolwa. Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtur at 1 p.m. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay. J. A. SHEPHERD.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Duhalles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF PEKIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of White, Coloured, and Grey Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

9 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 ditto Grey T Cloth.
12 Cases T Red Cambrics.
2 ditto White Jaconets.
2 ditto Coloured Handkerchieves.
5 ditto Coloured Fancy Prints, &c., &c.

Hummum Street, 24th April 1871. MENESSE & Co.

MESSRS CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Executor of the Will of the late SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., deceased, (subject to Conditions of Sale which will be produced and read at the time of sale) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April 1871, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all those pieces or parcels of LAND or GROUND, called or known by the name of WARUS GUNESHWADY and RATHERCHA DOONGER, otherwise Flag Staff Hill, situate at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, and subdistrict of Mazagon, containing 79,830 square yards, more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east side thereof by the govun or road leading to Worlee Fort and Colwady, on the west thereof by the seashore, on the north side thereof partly by ground belonging to a mosque and partly by land belonging to Moroba Baboojee and partly by ground belonging to Wurjeewundass and Narrotumdass Madowdass, and on the south partly by the property of Wurjeevundass Madowdass, partly by a hill or hilly ground called Gopechar, and partly by a passage, all which said premises are and have for some time past been unoccupied.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Messrs. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent. discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding home will ensure a saving of 25 per cent. by purchasing their requirements from BADHAM & Co.

Special Goods for the journey and home wear for immediate use.

Overland Trunks from Rs. 22 to Rs. 28.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

BORDEAUX WINES.

Just received by Suez Canal.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Petit Medoc, vintage 1858, a sound light "Breakfast" Wine ... Quarts per dozen.	11 0	12 8
Medoc, vintage 1851, a superior "Breakfast" or "Cup" Wine ... Quarts per dozen.	14 8	16 0
Do. Do. Do. Pints ...	8 0	9 0
Saint Jullien, vintage 1849, a good Dinner Wine ... Quarts per dozen.	21 8	24 0
Chateau Margaux, vintage 1848, the finest Claret imported ... Quarts per dozen.	32 0	36 0

SAUTERNES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Barsac, vintage 1861, a light delicate sound Wine ... Quarts per dozen.	21 8	24 0
Haut Sauternes, vintage 1861 ... Quarts per dozen.	24 0	27 0
Do. Do. vintage 1858, a very superior Wine ... Quarts per doz.	32 0	36 0

BURGUNDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Chablis (white), vintage 1861, an agreeable delicate Wine ... Quarts per doz.	18 8	21 0
Chablis, vintage 1858, of superior bouquet and body ... Quarts per doz.	25 0	28 0
Pomard (red), a superior full-bodied Wine, with rich bouquet and flavour ... Quarts per doz.	25 0	28 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate mellow-toned sympathetic Grand Square Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Engravings, Bijouterie, &c., an elegant circular-fronted English-built Miniature Brougham, very light and of first-class workmanship, and a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Horses, double and single Harness, very choice Plants in tubs and pots, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, on the following day sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office Chowkey, the whole of the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., of G. H. Dick, Esq., consisting of Victoria pattern star cut Glassware, Decanters, Claret Jugs, Claret, Sherry and Champagne Glasses, beautiful French Porcelain Dinner, Tea and Coffee Services exquisitely hand-painted and matching one another, a white and Gold Breakfast Service, a set of electro-silver plated Spoons and Forks, Cruet Frames, Toast-rack, Tea Pots, Salver, Bread and Cake Baskets, an elegant centre-piece or Epergne, choice Cutlery by Lockwood Brothers and A. and J. Nisbet, furniture of late and fashionable design and highly-finished, consisting of Circular, Pier, Card, Dining, Side, Camp, Dressing and Washing Tables, Conversation Couches and Reclining Chairs made so as to form a tete-a-tete, Drawing, Dining-room and Easy Chairs, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Ottoman, Four-post Bedsteads complete with beds, pillows, and curtains, Wardrobe, Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Glasses, Reading, Hanging and Table Lamps, a four-light hanging Argand Lustre, handsome Pictures, Table Ornaments, Velvet Pile Carpet, a first-rate mellow-toned sympathetic grand square Pianoforte, one of Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s happiest selections, a sewing-machine, Dispense and Bath-room Furniture, Cooking Utensils.

At 2 p.m.

A light circular-fronted miniature brougham as good as new.
A pair of showy fast-trotting grey Arab horses.
Sets of double and single harness with plated mountings.

ALSO,

Some rare plants, several of them being unique in Bombay ; a collection of ferns ; amongst them there are specimens from England, China, New Zealand, Ceylon, &c. There are other desirable plants.

N.B.—Catalogues with full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsomely carved Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queensware, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock, noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence in the House No. 9, Apollo Street, known by the name of Admiralty House, the whole of handsomely carved Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queensware, &c., the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, the same comprises Liquor, Wine, Claret, Champagne, and Water Glasses, Water Goblets, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, Curry Dishes, Butter pots, Bread basket, Cruet, pickle and Egg frames, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Cleopatra, sofa and conversation couches, Circular, Pier, Card, dressing, washing and writing tables, Arm Easy without arm Baba and Bedroom Chairs, four posts Bedstead, camp cots, side board, wardrobe, gown presses, Chest of drawers, chiffonier, Bookself, Hatstand, Screen, Teapoys, Towel Horse, hanging argand and table lamps, dressing glass, water, filters, Bagatelle board, double barrel guns, sewing machine, cooking utensils &c., &c.

N. B. The Property will be on view two days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Partnership, Property, and good-will of Messrs. Richardson and Robson, Byculla Iron Works, Byculla. Opposite the Jewish Synagogue

By virtue of an order of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 3 p.m., all the partnership, property, and good-will of the well-known business of Iron Founders, &c., for many years carried on by Messrs. Richardson and Robson, at the Byculla Iron Works, opposite to the Jewish Synagogue.

The property consists of—

1st—All the right, title, and interest of the said co-partnery of, in, and to a substantially built bungalow, built on the premises.

2nd—The lease of the premises, of which about 4 years are still unexpired, at a rent of Rs. 175 per month.

3rd—The good-will of the business as carried on upon the said premises.

And 4th.—The following plant, gear, and machinery and other property.

MACHINE-ROOM.

1 Ten-horse vertical engine and boiler.
1 Eighteen-inch screw-cutting lathe, by Shanks, 23 feet bed, gap takes in 6 feet diameter.
1 Fourteen-inch screw-cutting and surfacing ditto, 20 feet bed.
1 Fourteen-inch ditto ditto, by Brookes, 12 feet bed.
1 Twelve-inch gap ditto, 12 feet bed.
1 Eleven-inch ditto, unfinished.
1 Planing machine, planes 12 feet by 3 feet by 3 feet.
2 Vertical drilling machines.
2 Pairs plate bending machines.
2 Punching machines.
2 Grind-stones and troughs.
A quantity of boiler smiths' tools.

FITTING DEPARTMENT.

12 Vices.
A complete lot of fitters' tools, comprising hammers, chisels, files, &c.
A complete set of Whitworth's stocks and dies, from 2 inches downwards.
One set ditto, gas thread, from 1½ inch downwards.

SMITHY.

One steam hammer, Rigby's patent.
20 forges.
Tools, swages, Fullers' chisels, tongs, &c.

FOUNDRY.

Two cupolas, wrought iron.
Two drying stoves.
One pair 35 feet shear legs.
One 14 ton over-head crane.
One jib crane.
A complete set of ladles, flasks, &c.
A quantity of moulding sand.

PATTERN SHOP.

The finest collection of patterns in Bombay.
One wood-turning lathe, complete, and tools.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Consisting of Office Tables and Desks Cupboards, Milner's fireproof safes, letter Copying Presses, &c.

STABLES.

A chestnut stud-bred Horse, and a self-driving Phaeton.

STORES AND STOCK.

Comprise—Chains, pumps, two verticle 6-horse boilers, with brass tubes, 2 steam pumps complete, 2 ditto incomplete, screw jacks, malleable-iron piping, from 3 inches downwards, punching bears, vulcanised Indiarubber sheets, oil tank and stand, rivets, bolts, &c., bar and plate iron, a variety of casting for railing &c., a first-class 6 ton jib crane, new Indian railway guage, lot of 2-inch brass tubes, a lot of 3-inch iron tubes for boilers, a quantity of cast and blister iron.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of Captain Pryce, Master Attendant —

A pair of thorough-bred Australian bay horses, 15-3 ½ height, and about 7 and 8 years of age respectively, together with 2 sets of very handsome silver-plated harness made expressly to order, and one set single harness, all as good as new. The horses can be driven either as a pair or single.

A chestnut Arab riding Horse, carries a lady, a charming creature.

A small phaeton, built under the owner's special personal supervision and under his instructions, by Ness.

English stable fittings complete for a pair, comprising also harness and hay-racks.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's saddles, &c.

ALSO

A superb walnut-wood grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard as good as new. This is a magnificent instrument selected and purchased by a connoisseur at a cost of £250.

All further information as to inspection of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Bombay, 26th April, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows :—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, richly trimmed, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chenelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1¼, and 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, richly trimmed, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, new shape, Rs. 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each
MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.
Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, in all sizes, Rs 10 each.
Human HAIR PLAITS, in all Shades, Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.
Muslin, Merino, and Print GARIBALDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.
RICH SILKS, in all the new shades, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.
Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.
New Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, richly embroidered, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.
Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.
Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each
Girl's and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, trimmed richly, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.
Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.
Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.
Print Dresses, ready made, Rs 12 to 13 each.
Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.
Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.
Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Chimesses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats, Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only.
White Dress Neck Ties, The Eglinton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Pall Mall Tie.
Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Orders from Outstation must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

26th April 1871.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

FRESH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEED, RECEIVED by the LAST MAIL.

FLOWER SEED, 20 varieties in a Packet, per Packet, Rs. 5-0
VEGETABLE ditto ditto ditto Rs. 10-8

Bombay, 26th April 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all SHARES standing on the CALCUTTA and BOMBAY REGISTERS of this Company, on which the First Instalment of 6th Call of Rs. 50 per Share, with Interest accrued, shall not have been paid on the 10th day of MAY next, will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, SADANAND BALCRISHNA, } Liquidators.

WANTED, a SITUATION by an experienced BAND MASTER, either in an European or Native Regiment.—Apply to J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G. H." at this Office.

PIANOS,
By SCHIEDMAYER of STUTTGART, made especially for the Climate of INDIA.
J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS, large and small.
MUSIC STOOLS. FANCY COIR RUGS.
EMBROIDERY, CUSHIONS and SLIPPERS.
ENGLISH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.
Country-made Diamond and Damask Pattern
TABLE CLOTHS.
NAPKINS.
TOWELS.
READING LAMPS, German Silver and Brass, Rs. 16 and Rs. 10 each.
GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 each.
ENAMELLED IRON and BLOCK TIN WARE.
Elegant Patterns of WASH-HAND BASINS, JUGS, &c., complete.
COOKING and HEATING STOVES, the latter recommended to Residents on Hill Stations.
OVERLAND PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES.
BEER, STOUT, CLARET, BURGUNDIES, STILL HOCK, CHAMPAGNE, &c., &c.
CHEROOTS.
TRICHINOPOLY, PONDICHERRY, BURMAS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW CAVENDISH.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.
Medow Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 19 Meadow Street and Rampart Row, next to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar. ROWLAND & Co.

22nd April 1871.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL MARKET FOR CALCUTTA.—Referring to the Notice issued, inviting Plans for the proposed Municipal Market, it is hereby notified, that in view to allow COMPETITORS in ENGLAND sufficient time, an EXTENSION has been allowed to 1st JULY, 1871, on or before which date all Plans must be sent to the Municipal Office at Calcutta.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices, Calcutta.

14th April 1871.

THE Undersigned are prepared to INSURE COTTON per Austrian Lloyd Steamers for TRIESTE or VENICE at FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. PREMIUM, and for other First Class Steamers at 3/4 per cent., and to ENGLAND via SUEZ CANAL in First Class Steamers at ONE per cent.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents Dresden Insurance Company.

ESTATE of G. TRIANDAFILLIDI.—All persons having CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to forward them to the undersigned, with all necessary proofs, and with Affidavits as prescribed by the Bankruptcy Act not later than the 30th instant.

WALLACE & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. E. Collier of Manchester—Trustee of the Estate of G. Triandafillidi.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above COMPANY will be CLOSED from 14th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. RUSTOMJEE R. WADIA, Secretary.

Bombay, 13th April 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited). —NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Accounts for the year ending 14th instant, to appoint Directors, and to declare a Dividend.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April 1871.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 25th INSTANT, until the 5th PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited). —NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., when the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION will be PROPOSED :—

"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 19th April 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

I beg to notify the arrival of the Steam-ship TRENT, Captain Dumbreck, from Calcutta. CONSIGNEES are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied with BILLS of LADING, for my inspection and countersignature and to take delivery of their respective Goods from Carnac Bunder after paying Freight and Charges on the same.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent s. s. Trent.

Bombay, 24th April 1871.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

The undersigned being about to PROCEED to ENGLAND by the Mail of the 22nd instant, has, under the instructions of the Directors, delegated his Powers as AGENT of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to Mr. GEORGE ALFRED BARNETT, who will act as Agent during his absence.

HENRY P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
21st April 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF S. E. LINE TO RAICHORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LINE from KISTNA to RAICHORE, a distance of 16 miles, WILL BE OPENED for Passenger Traffic only on MONDAY, the 1st May 1871. First, Second and Third Class Passengers will be booked between Raichore and the Stations on this Railway.

A Train will run between Kistna and Raichore in connection with the present Up and Down Mail Trains as under :—

Down.		A.M.	Up.		P.M.
Kistna	Dep.	11-50	Raichore	Dep.	1-20
Raichore	Ar.	12-40	Kistna	Ar.	2-10

Further particulars, as to the Fares, &c., can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th April 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM, of the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April 1871, at 3 o'clock precisely, to consider—

1. The Accounts for the 1st Quarter of 1871, with Auditors' Report thereon.

2. Report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Jails for the year 1870, with Government Resolutions thereon, No. 734 of 21st February and No. 1074 of 13th March 1871.

3. Report of the Select Committee of the Justices of the Peace for the control of Hindoo Cemeteries.

4. Report of the Select Committee of the Justices on the proposals for Street Railways.

5. Proceedings of the Finance Committee to date.

6. The Municipal Commissioner to apply under Section 202 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865 for the sanction of the Bench to a Code of Bye-Laws regarding the storage of dangerous oils and substances.

7. Letter from E. Pratt, Esq., giving notice of his intention to propose the appointment of two Committees—the first, to inquire into the loans negotiated by the Municipal Commissioner in the year 1868 on behalf of the Corporation ; the other, to examine and report on the Contract System in force since 1865.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 17th April 1871.

AFTER the disposal of the above business, a Letter from H. MAXWELL, Esq., will be laid before the Bench, submitting for their consideration the written Minutes of the Members of the Committee appointed "to consider and report on the constitution of the Bench and its relations to the Executive Officers of the Municipality and the relations of the Bench and its Officers to Government."

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st April 1871.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, (AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co.'s well known Brands need only abstract reference by Advertisement, every detail will be supplied on application to their BOMBAY HOUSE in DEAN LANE ; meantime, for the general information of Mess Presidents, Civil Servants, and the general Public, they annex quotations of their Wines, &c., in Rupees per dozen.

SHERRIES—Rs. 15, 18-8, 22, 28, 32, 38.
MARSALA and MADEIRA—Rs. 15-8, 33.
CLARETS—Rs. 13-8, 15-8, 17, 18-8, 22, 25, 30.*
BURGUNDIES—Rs. 21, 26, 32.*
CHAMPAGNES—(Magnums)—Rs. 80, Qts. 40, 36, 30.*
SAUTERNES—Rs. 22.*
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 40, 36.*
STILL HOCKS and MOSELLE—Rs. 23, 26, 34, 42.
PORTS—Rs. 16, 24-8, 30, 36.*
COGNAC—Rs. 25, 28, 32.
WHISKY—Rs. 21, 23. RUM—Rs. 22.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA—Rs. 19.
LIQUEURS and BITTERS of the best sort—Rs. 20, 30, 40.*

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked * are also kept in stock in pints.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded : liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

NOTICES.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.
See that it bears the signature of
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,
Surpasses all crude spices for making
CLARET CUP.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on
CORRECT PRINCIPLES.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HENDERSON'S PATENT DIAGONAL KNIFE for COTTON GINS.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited) have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA, and any information regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MELVILLE, the General Manager in Bombay, who is authorised to register Orders.

W. L. HENDERSON, Patentee.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET,
(OPPOSITE TO THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman, where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,
HAVE FOR SALE
DOUBLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings ;
TANDUM HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings ;
SINGLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings ;
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS ;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE ;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO :
NUMDAS ;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY ;
SUNDRIES ;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS
In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hoplemeuroma, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

TABLE GLASS WARE.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited, have just landed a consignment of very
SUPERIOR GLASS WARE,
Comprising

DECANTERS, pair from		Rs. 10-8	CUSTARD GLASSES, doz. from		Rs. 5-4
CLARET JUGS, each		,, 7-0	FINGER BOWLS,	do.	12-8
LIQUOR BOTTLES, pair		,, 8-0	BEER GLASSES,	do.	8-0
CHAMPAGNE GLASSES, per dozen		,, 8-0	SODA WATER,	do.	10-8
CLARET	do.	,, 6-0	ICE TRAYS, each from		4-8
GREEN HOCK	do.	,, 9-8	ICE PLATES, doz. from		13-8
LIQUEUR	do.	,, 4-8	OVAL DISHES, each	,,	10-4
PORT	do.	,, 5-4	PICKLE JARS, pair	,,	6-8
SHERRY	do.	,, 6-4	SALT CELLARS, pair	,,	2-4
JELLY	do.	,, 5-4	FLOWER TUBES, doz.	,,	8-0

WELL WORTH THE INSPECTION OF ECONOMICAL HOUSEHOLDERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen, single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. *32, 34, and *30 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. *15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion.)
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce
that, in consequence of advice received from our
COBLENTZ AGENCY,
of the
FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,
we cannot guarantee to supply
GERMAN VINTAGE WINES
at our present quotations for any length of time.
On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

NOTICES.

CAUTION.—To all whom it may concern, NOTICE is hereby given, that KHOJA RAHIMBHAI ALLOOBHOY, son of the late Alloobhoy Peeroo, died intestate at Bombay, on the 21st day of December last, leaving considerable immoveable and moveable properties at Bombay and other places.

As the Sole Widow and Representative of the said Rahimbhai Alloobhoy, I give Notice, and all the parties, to whom any of the said immoveable properties are rented, not to give the rent of the said properties to any person or persons, without my written directions, and any persons holding any moveable and immoveable properties in trust for the said Rahimbhai Alloobhoy, deceased, or any person or persons owing any sum or sums of money to him or on account of his estate, are also warned against parting with the same to any person or persons without my written consent or direction to that effect, and if, after this notice, any person or persons pay to any one rent or any part thereof, or part with the property in trust, or pay any sum or sums of money as aforesaid, he, she, or they shall do so at his, her, or their peril, and will hold him, her, or them responsible for the same.

HEERBAI,
Widow of Rahimbhai Alloobhoy.

Bombay, 27th March 1871.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the Public to the above Rooms. A large, cool, and airy Tiffin Room ; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News ; two splendid Billiard Tables (one just arrived from England). The only European House in the Fort.

TIFFIN at 2 p.m. CHOPS and STEAKS always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

WANTED, one or two GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL,
(BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.

Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

CROQUET,
By JAQUES and other makers,
At Rs. 14, 18, 20, 25, 28, 30, 33, 42, 45, per set,
with Rules and all requisites,
COMPLETE IN CASE,
(Subject to a discount of As. 2 on each Rupee for cash payment),
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
A splendid collection,
AT PRICES RANGING FROM Rs. 9 to Rs. 120.
Each leaf is fastened by a leather Joint with a cement prepared expressly to withstand extreme climates.
DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION TO
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

PIANOS FOR MATHERAN.

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, by BROADWOOD and COLLARD, for HIRE, for the HILLS, at Rs. 20, 25, and 30 per month.

SOUNDY & CO.

USEFUL TO
SPORTSMEN AND TRAVELLERS
IN GENERAL.

RAILWAY CANTEENS,
TIFFIN CASES,
AND
PIC-NIC BASKETS.

PIC-NIC BASKETS.—Oblong Baskets of fine wicker, with handle and strong leather strap for lashing or carrying, fitted with the following requisites :—4 China Plates, 4 Steel Forks with Ivory Handles, 4 Knives with ditto, 4 Napkins, 4 small Glass Tumblers, 2 Boxwood Muffineers, a small Porcelain Jar with metal cover for Butter, 2 Flask-shaped Bottles with metal Screw Tops, and a Tin Box for Sandwiches or Biscuits. The Basket has spare space within it, which can be filled in at pleasure. It measures 17 in. by 11½ in. by 6 in.—Price Rs. 36 ; Cash Rs. 30.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S Cheap and Portable WINE CELLARET, useful also for Tourists' Excursions and Pic-nic Parties. This Cellaret consists of a strong Iron-ribbed Wicker Baskets secured by a strong strap, handle, and padlock, measuring 9½ in. by 9½ in. by 11 in. deep. It contains 4 round best Flint Glass Bottles, each to contain 1½ pint, fitted with Boxwood top-corks, and four Electro-plated Drinking Cups.—Price Rs. 36 ; Cash Rs. 30.

N.B.—This article can be strongly recommended ; it is in a most convenient, secure, and portable form for conveyance and use.

PIC-NIC or TRAVELLING BASKETS, unfitted, in extra strong Wicker Work,—

Large size, with division for 5 bottles, and spaces which can be filled in at pleasure, size 18 in. by 16 in. by 15 in. ... Rs. 10
Small size, with divisions for 2 bottles, and spaces, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 9 in. ... Rs.

THE TOURISTS' PATENT PORTABLE TUMBLER, well plated and neatly finished, in 3 parts, and capable of being shut up at pleasure, fitting, when so shut up, in a round box measuring 2½ in. in diameter and 1¾ in. in depth.—Price Rs. 2-8.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BAROMETERS & THERMOMETERS.

ADMIRAL FITZROY'S BAROMETER and WEATHER GLASS, in handsome carved Gothic Case			Rs. 30	0
Ditto	ditto	in plain Mahogany French-polished Case.	20	0
ANEROID BAROMETER, 6 in., in handsome Leather Case			50	0
Ditto	ditto	4 in	35	0
THERMOMETERS, divided on polished Boxwood, 10 in.			1	0
Ditto	ditto	Bevilled Edges	1	8
Ditto	ditto	with Enamelled Tubes	2	4
Ditto	ditto	ditto Fahrenheit and Reaumur	3	0
Ditto		divided on Porcelain (Spirit)	3	0
Ditto	ditto	ditto (Mercury)	4	0
POCKET THERMOMETER, 4 in., Fahrenheit and Reaumur, divided on round polished Boxwood			3	0

The above Prices are Nett Cash with order.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW IMPROVED ICE PITCHERS
OR PATENT DOUBLE WATER JUGS,

Of Electro-silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout ; thus protected, it has been found, by experiments, that Ice-water can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary jugs.

Richly-chased and ornamented, to hold 2 quarts ... Rs. 22
Engine Engraved, with Garter for Name ... ,, 25

Rs. 1-8 extra for packing, when necessary.

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.
NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT, DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

	Rs.		Rs.
BISCUIT BOXES	35	to	42
ICE PAILS	30		
ICE TONGS	5		8
ICE PITCHERS	22		25
BUTTER POTS	10		35
BUTTER KNIVES, Mother o'Pearl Handles	2		4
SALT CELLARS, per pair	8		15
SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 6	25		35
MUSTARD POTS	6		8
MUFFINEERS, per set	8		15
MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case	35		
MUFFINEERS, singly	4		6
TOAST RACKS	8		25
BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES	10		20
CRUET STANDS	20		80
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four	250		350
CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES	45		
FISH CARVERS, per pair	20		45
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases, per doz.	40		75
TANKARDS	15		45
DRINKING CUPS	25		65
PINT MUGS	10		12
EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined	20		35
EGG STEAM BOILER	8		20

SOUNDY & Co.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands.

	Rs.	Rs.
VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from	23 to	60
BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make	15	20
BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete	35	40
PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos	10	15
All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order.		
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box	15	40
ARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 2 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key	15	20
GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made	30	75
TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings	7	10
NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch	3	5
BONES, real Ribs of Beef Bones, prepared and dried, per Set	2-8	
CLAPPERS, of the hardest Ebony, per Set	2	
CASTANETTS, per Set	4	
TRIANGLES, with Beater	4-8	
TAMBOURS or QUADRILLE DRUMS, now very much used in Minstrel Bands, Brass Shell, with Screw Adjustment and Pair of Sticks	8	
FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, in every Key.		
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, from the best Manufacturers.		

Illustrated and detailed Priced Lists sent free, by post, on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Tuesday Afternoon.

Inquiries for Port Canning and other Spinning shares at rates quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	150	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	175
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
30,000	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par.
[illegible]	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	760 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	102
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	465

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co	1,695
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	162
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	995
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	48.10.?	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	191.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,075 x d
800	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,025
250	3,300	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	all	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,240
700	500	all	66 do.	Do. New	585
500	1,800	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	5,600
350	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	9,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,200 x d
300	[illegible]	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	4,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
[illegible]	5,000	1,500	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
[illegible]	2,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,115
[illegible]	400	350	25 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	475
120	3,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
225	2,000	750	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	915
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,550
500	2,500	all	300*	Alliance Spinning	2,875
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
800	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	985
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	280
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,850
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,100
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,190
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,880
800	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,200

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
11,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	34
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
[illegible]	50	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co	410

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	85	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	17
95	191	..	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...		East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70½	May "	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 15/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛ pm.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	"	10-1
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	220
Five-Franc Pieces	"	203
Bar Silver	"	106-1
Gold Leaf	"	15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	"	16
Australian Gold	"	196

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106¼
Four per cent	98½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106¾
Five percent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	114½
Do. Do. Market Rate	114½

MILITARY.

Arrivals.—April 25.

Hepworth, Captain, 106th Light Infantry, on leave, from Jhansie.

Bristow, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Punjaub.

Hexton, Lieutenant, Revenue Survey, on medical certificate, from Rutnaghery.

Trampton, Captain, 59th Regiment, on leave, from Neemuch.

Douglas, Assistant Surgeon, 2-24th Regiment, on medical certificate from Secunderabad.

Houghton, Lieutenant-Colonel, P. W. Department, on leave, from Nassick.

Rawle, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Carwar.

Departures.—April 25.

Fraser, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

McCleverty, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, to join, to Madras.

Gibbs, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Madras.

Holland, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.

Giraud, Assistant-Surgeon, Bombay Staff, to join, to Poona.

Cox, Captain, 34th Regiment, to join, to Mangalore.

McCarthy, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Staff, on duty, to Madras.

Hickman, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Temple, Ensign, 21st Fusiliers, to join, to Beypore.

Pratt, Captain, 34th Infantry, on leave, to Gogo.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, 8th April 1871.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery.—Captain and Local Major J. A. R. Mead to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 9th of December 1870.

89th Regiment.—Lieutenant O. Cox to be Captain, from the 9th of November 1870.

Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Battalion 6th Foot.—Lieutenant (Local Captain) G. W. B. Collis to be Adjutant, vice Morton, appointed on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Dated 25th March 1871.

Lieutenant Augustus William Whitworth to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Collis, appointed Adjutant. Dated 25th March 1871.

1st Battalion 6th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles O. Creagh Osborne, c. b., having completed the qualifying period with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel from the 1st April 1871, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, dated the 3rd of February 1866, subject to approval by Her Majesty.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Darjeeling Depot.—Major H. J. Bell, 105th Regiment, to be Commandant. Dated 5th April 1871.

11th Bengal Cavalry.—Ensign E. E. Money, 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Bax, officiating 2nd Squadron Officer. Dated 5th April 1871.

11th Native Infantry.—Captain C. M. Bushby, attached to the regiment, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Stead, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 21st March 1871.

Captain Bushby will officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

12th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. M. Meacham, 2nd Wing Subaltern 22nd Native Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, until further orders. Dated 5th April 1871.

23rd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant H. V. Hunt, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Steel, who vacated on taking furlough. Dated 5th April 1871.

2nd Goorkha Regiment.—Captain E. S. Cox, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be officiating Quartermaster, vice Senior, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department. Dated 5th April 1871.

4th Goorkha Regiment.—Lieutenant J. Hay, Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Farquharson, who resigns. Dated 5th April 1871.

Lieutenant G. W. Rogers, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Hay. Dated 5th April 1871.

Captain C. F. Farquharson, Adjutant, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Rogers. Dated 5th April 1871.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 328 of the 4th instant, Brigadier General T. F. Wilson, c.b., Bengal Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, is posted to the Peshawur District.

Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Anderson, Staff Corps, is, at his own request, transferred from Barrackpore to Meerut, for general duty.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Morland, Staff Corps, is, at own request, transferred from Meerut to Umballa, for general duty.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 291. of the 27th March 1871, appointing Surgeon Major J. P. Walker, m.d., to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, this officer is posted to the Allahabad Circle of Medical Superintendence, vice Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals C. B. Chalmers, who has completed his tour of office.

Addendum.—The appointments of Captain C. F Thomas, 1st Wing Subaltern, and Lieutenant W. J. A. Birch, 2nd Wing Subaltern 6th Native Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjutant respectively, notified in G. O C. C. dated the 4th November last, page 549, were—in addition to their other duties, with effect from the 12th September 1870.

The following order is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed :—

Sealkote Brigade Order, dated the 6th February last, directing Colonel C. Hood, 58th Foot, to assume temporary command of the brigade, vice Brigadier General P. W. MacMahon, c.b., proceeded on sick leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

5th Lancers.—Surgeon R. F. Andrews, to Simla, from date of quitting regiment to 29th October 1871, on private affairs

21st Hussars.—Veterinary Surgeon J. G. Bushman, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th June, on private affairs.

3rd Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant L. B. Irwin, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

5th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain H. Walpole, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant D. G. Beamish, to Murree or Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

10th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Ensign F. L. Tottenham, to remain in England, from the 2nd July 1871 to the 1st January 1872, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 9th March 1870.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Ensign A. J. Brander, 1st Wing-Subaltern 38th Native Infantry, on probation, to Bombay, from the 23rd March to the 23rd April, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot.—Lieutenant R. Hayne, to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant T. D. W. Dunn, to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

63rd Foot.—Major J. E. D. Hill, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain T. Scovell, to Cashmere, Simla, and the adjacent hills, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain W. Bigg, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain T. M. Dolan, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. J. Going, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant F. W. R. Jones, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Captain G. C. Thomson, (2nd Squadron Officer 1st Bengal Cavalry,) to Cashmere and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Peile, doing duty at Dinapore, to Aboo, Nynee Tal, and hills north of Deyrah, from the 16th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

General List, Madras Cavalry.—Captain H. A. Yates, 1st Squadron Subaltern 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to Bombay, from the 5th April to the 4th May, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Camp, 12th April 1871.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—

49th Foot.—Captain Graham Taylor to be Major, from the 10th April 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction the following exchanges :—

3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon Major J. B. S. Brown, 4th Goorkhas, to officiate, vice Chesnaye, who exchanges. Dated 11th April 1871.

4th Goorkhas.—Surgeon G. C. Chesnaye, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, officiating, vice Brown, who exchanges. Dated 11th April 1871.

Subject to approval by Her Majesty the Commander-in-Chief in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieutenant A. Strother, of the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment. Dated 10th April 1871.

Major G. A. Galloway, late 1st European Light Cavalry, is, at his own request, transferred from Delhi to Meerut, for general duty.

Major C. P. Hunter, Staff Corps, is posted to Delhi, for general duty.

Captain G. T. Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavalry, attached to the 11th Bengal Cavalry, is transferred to the 8th Bengal Cavalry, for duty, at his own request.

Lieutenant J. Chalmers, Unattached, is appointed first class Barrackmaster, vice Lieutenant Orr, deceased.

The Board of Examiners, Calcutta, have declared the undermentioned candidate to have passed the test specified, agreeably to G. G. O. 734 of 1864 :—

High Proficiency in Persian.

Lieutenant J. Davidson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 3rd instant :—

Cornet G. K. Deane, 4th Hussars.
Captain R. Skinner, 37th Foot.
Lieutenant F. Dorling, 96th Foot.
Ensign F. Stevenson, 105th Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Divisional Staff.—Major General J. Fordyce, Royal Artillery, Commanding Sirhind Division, to Bombay, for one month, from the 16th instant, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, preparatory to applying for furlough, to Europe, on the same account.

5th Lancers.—Riding Master W. Rant, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

20th Hussars.—Major R. Alexander, to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Captain and Local Major F. Cobbe, 23rd Brigade, to Bombay, from the 9th March to the 8th April, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign L. T. Spens, to Bombay, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages

11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain E. Birch, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant F. N. Callwell, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Surgeon W. Sinclair, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Major C. G. Grant, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Captain S. Bradburne, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain C. M'Pherson, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant W. Lonsdale, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. L. Creasy, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant and Adjutant R. K. Waston, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. W. Vulliamy, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant G. J. Maillard, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

19th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Local Captain G. D. Michell, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

26th Foot.—Lieutenant W. B. Burton, Instructor of Musketry, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 30th September, on private affairs.

37th Foot.—Lieutenant H. B. Bethune, Instructor of Musketry, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 30th September, on private affairs.

60th Foot.—Captain F. D. Farquharson, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Grant, Commanding Poona Division, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

65th Foot.—Lieutenant H. F. Marryat, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain L. S. Warren, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain J. L. Dickin, to Simla, from the 15th April to the 31st July, on private affairs.

65th Foot.—Captain and Brevet Major V. Butler, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

92nd Foot.—Local Captain R. B. M'Ewen, Adjutant, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

107th Foot.—Captain F. Henderson, for six months, from date of embarkation of Lieutenant General McCleverty, Commander-in-Chief, Madras, to remain within the limits of the Madras Presidency, on private affairs.

(This cancels the leave to England, granted him in G. O. C. C. dated 9th March last, p. 120.)

Staff Corps.—Colonel J. T. Shakespear, to visit Nynee Tal, Almorah and the hills, north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 1st October on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Whiting 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 11th Native Infantry, to Ootacamund, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Row, doing general duty at Lucknow, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain H. G. Becher, Quartermaster 11th Native Infantry, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, to visit the Neilgherries, under the rules of 1868.

Captain G. F. Graham, Aide-de-Camp to General Officer Commanding Sirhind Division, to Simla, from the 15th April to the 14th August, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Captain A. D. C. Inglis, Adjutant 45th Native Infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Captain G. H. W. Hoggan, 2nd Squadron Office, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. C. Toker, Adjutant 18th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. J. Hanrahan, m.d., attached to 109th Foot, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

Late 1st European Light Cavalry.—Captain R. G. Birch, attached to the 6th Bengal Cavalry, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

General List, Infantry.—Captain H. S. Anderson, Quartermaster 12th Native Infantry, to Nynee Tal and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

RANK AND PRECEDENCE.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to rule that whenever an appointment in a regiment of Bengal Cavalry or Infantry falls vacant temporarily, officiating promotions except in the case of the gazetted Commandant and 2nd in Command, should be regulated according to the Army rank of the officers serving with the corps; attached officers being considered as belonging to the regiment.

If on special grounds a doing duty officer, i. e. an attached officer, is considered absolutely unfit to succeed in virtue of his seniority to a temporary vacancy, a report to this effect is to be made to Army Head Quarters for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.

The Commander-in-Chief directs that G. O. 62 of 1867, regarding running drill, shall be made applicable to regiments of Native Infantry.

At the discretion of the regimental authorities the above order may be modified by substituting 450 yards as the distance to be run in the second fortnight, and 600 yards from the third fortnight, should the regiment have been recently suffering from climatic or other debilitating causes.

The clauses of the order which refer to the temporary exemption of weakly men, should be largely borne in mind and the effects of the drill carefully watched by the medical officer of the regiment.

SUB-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the subject of compensation which should be granted to medical subordinates for inferior quarters, the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify for general information and guidance, the following decision of the Government of India, in the Military department :—

Extract from No. 839, dated Fort William, 17th March 1871, by the Government of India, in the Public Works Department.

"The Government in the Military department consider that those entitled to compensation for inferior quarters, should, in such case, receive the difference between the ascertained value of the quarters, and the rate laid down for the different grades as compensation when quarters are not available."

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander-in-Chief has had under his consideration the expense and inconvenience entailed by the system now in force in corps of the British Army, of carrying about numerous files of G. G. O. and G. O. C. C. of by-gone years.

With the permission of the Government of India, His Excellency therefore gives to all Commanding Officers the option of handing over at once to the Commissariat department for sale, for the benefit of the State, all files of G. G. O. in possession, and all files of G. O. C. C. of past years up to 1870.

In future the files of G. O. C. C. of the previous year only need necessarily be kept in Regimental Orderly rooms.

Copies of G. G. O. will no longer be furnished from the Military department to regiments, and brigades and batteries of Artillery; and officers having occasion to consult these orders must in future refer to the files in Staff offices of stations.

General Officers will please to arrange for lodging in each Staff office a complete file of G. G. O. and G. O. C. C for past years, from those now in possession of corps, for purposes of reference as indicated in the above para.

All Government orders of general application, affecting the various arms of the service, will be re-published in G. O. for information, and all Government orders affecting individual officers of British corps will be re-published in the orders of the station in which they or their corps may be serving.

The above orders to have effect from the 1st proximo.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25th April.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 16s. 3d.	"
	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	"
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 0s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Behar (s)	Blake	Hongkong, April 5.
25	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, April 20.
	Taptee (s)	Morrison	Mandvee, April 22.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Abyssinia (s)	Gray	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Oberon, Towill, to Liverpool.
Ship Ophelia, Strickland, to Liverpool.
Ship Rialto, Babot, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Trent, to Liverpool.
Steamer Apis, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.
Ship Seaforth, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—25th April.

From Liverpool.

William Fairburn, 50 cases copper braziers, B Ambaidass; 100 cases portwine, A D Bhomiss; 46 cases claret, Lawrence & Co; 5 hogsheads portwine, J Nowrojee.

Hydrabad, 50 packages glassware and 2 casks earthenware, K M Ramjee; 13 casks glassware, A Burjorjee & Co.

From London.

Berar (s), 4 cases ham, J Nowrojee.

Prince Oscar, 1,150 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons; 10 cases foolscap paper, The L A & A Co; 468 kegs iron nails, 37 packages hard ware and 75 loose iron weight, T Adumjee.

H A Brightman, 25 cases claret, Payne & Co.

City of Seringapatam, 214 cases window glasses, N & B Wadia & Co; 43 casks Portland cement, Henry Rogers.

Ellen Bates, 10 cases sherry, Howard Brothers.

Robinson Crusoe, 15 bales paper, Peel, Cassels & Co; 8 bales printing paper and 6 casks type metal, The B. E. S. Press.

Cartago Nova (s), 118 cases American time-pieces, Rosselet & Co.

From Constantinople.

Sphinx (s), 1 case glassware, S Cromee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25th April.

For Liverpool.

Challenge, 55 bales cotton, Forbes & Co; 8 bales cotton, T Soonderdass.

Baron Macaulay, 122 bales cotton, H Cursondass; 200 bales cotton, D Mathooradass; 50 bales cotton, M Motechund; 143 bales cotton, R Amooluck; 67 bales cotton, D Canjee.

Romania, 77 bales cotton, M Goculdass; 60 bales cotton, M Cursondass; 250 bales cotton, M Thakersey & Co.

Gatineau, 200 bales cotton, C A Dickinson; 66 bales cotton, L Nensee; 50 bales cotton, H Jaitha; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

Americana, 50 bales wool, N Runchordass; 43 bales cotton, A Damodhur; 50 bales cotton, M Jaitha; 500 bales cotton, Grendon Tippett & Co; 59 bales cotton, V Mooljee; 110 bales cotton, V. Takersee.

Orchis (s), 50 bales wool, D Gopejee; 75 packages dry ginger, S Moteechund; 80 bales wool, T Cullianjee; 3 bales cotton, S Narronjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, C Furbut & Co; 32 bales cotton, M Corges & Co; 45 bales cotton, Young & Co.

Cartago Nova (s), 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Golconda (s), 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

Lorne (s), 575 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Jeypore, 51 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands & Co; 1 bale cotton, Pelly & Co; 250 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.

Robert Kerr, 500 bales cotton, Grendon Tippett & Co; 18 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 250 bales cotton, J Treebhowandass.

Western Belle, 150 bales cotton, Grendon Tippett & Co.

Hannah Law, 200 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co.

Kirkwood, 150 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

Trent (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For London.

The Tweed, 61 cases mother o' pearl shells, C Munjee; 44 cases mother o' pearl shells, H Khan; 45 cases cowries, H Peerbhoy; 26 cases mother o' pearl shells, N Gangjee.

Varuna, 200 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Golconda (s), 75 cases tea, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

For Trieste.

Apis (s), 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co; 50 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Berar (s), 50 bales cotton, G Hooson & Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

For Venice.

Golconda (s), 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

Apis (s), 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 300 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

For Genoa.

India (s), 55 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

For Havre.

Red Cross, 500 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co; 200 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co.

Golconda (s), 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

For Suez.

India (s), 30 bags coffee, S M A Latiff.

Golconda (s), 692 packages silk, A Tait.

For Falmouth.

Esk, 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

For Hongkong.

Travancore (s), 8 bundles E teeth, B Nusserwanjee; 21 bales water twist and 20 bales grey shirting, E Noordin & Co; 100 bales cotton, C Ebram; 1 box silver dollars, E Noordin & Co; 35 bales cotton, H J M Khuluk; 23 bales cotton, D C Tata; 9 chests M opium, H A Esmall & Co; 4 packages betelnut, 10 bales cotton, D C Tata; 18 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 11 chests M opium, S and D B Futtakia; 19 chests M opium, R Khimjee & Co; 24 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 3 cases Cambay stone, G Moolchund; 25 bales cotton, John Scott & Co; 15 chests M opium, N J Ebram; 15 chests M opium, E Noordin; 16 chests M opium, F Ameejee; 18 chests M opium, T Gunshamdass; 15 chests M opium, N Gunesdass; 25 chests M opium, N Kessowjee & Co.

For Shanghai.

Travancore (s), 13 chests M opium, E Framjee & Co; 6½ chests M opium, D C Tata; 3 chests M opium, H Surdarnul; 13 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 5 chests M opium, N J Ebram; 11 chests M opium, D G Hooson.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date		Mail closes.		After packet.
United Kingdom	April 29	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	May 1	...	11 A.M.	...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 1	...	11 A.M.	...	
China	April 27	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Australia	May 10	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 20	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	April	29	Wednesday	August	30
Do	May	6	Do	September	6
Do	do	13	Do	do	13
Do	do	20	Do	do	20
Do	do	27	Saturday	do	30
Wednesday	do	31	Do	October	7
Do	June	7	Do	do	14
Do	do	14	Do	do	21
Do	do	21	Do	do	28
Do	do	28	Do	November	4
Do	July	5	Do	do	11
Do	do	12	Do	do	18
Do	do	19	Do	do	25
Do	do	26	Do	December	2
Do	August	2	Do	do	9
Do	do	9	Do	do	16
Do	do	16	Do	do	23
Do	do	23	Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Book or Pattern—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Committee.

John Connon, Esq., Chairman.
Charles Macdonald, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Arnott, Esq., M.D.	W. F. Hunter, Esq.
Thomas Blaney, Esq.	Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd.	W. Nicol, Esq.
J. W. Brown, Esq.	Rev. J. Paton.
Henry Conder, Esq.	A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. Davidson, R.E.	N. Spencer, Senior, Esq.
H. D. Dods, Esq.	G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.
W. G. Hall, Esq.	James Windram, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	A. Wright, Esq., M.D.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.

Master—Mr. McDonald.
Mistress—Mrs. McDonald.
With three Assistants.
Music Master—Herr Schmuck.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Master—Mr. Lumsden.
Mistress—Mrs. Lumsden.
With Two Assistants.
Music Master—Herr Schmuck.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

Fees :—First and Second Classes	Rs. 5	per Month.
Third Class	7½	"
Fourth and Fifth Classes	10	"

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary
J. PATON, } Secretaries.

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT,

DELIVERED BY

THE Hon. Sir M. R. WESTROPP,

ON THE 12th APRIL 1871.

May be had, in Pamphlet Form, 8 pp., Price Four Annas, at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

Birth.

McCARTHY—April 25th, at Small Colaba, the wife of Mr. McCarthy, Superintendent of the Strangers' Friend Society, of a son.

Death.

TREVOR—April 24th, at Matheran, Augusta Christina, the beloved wife of Captain W. Gordon Trevor, Bombay Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

Births.

GARDINER—April 21st, at Dinapore, the wife of Assistant Surgeon W. A. Gardiner, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

PAYSO—April 21st, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Mr. H. Payso, Clerk in the Quarter Master General's Office, Saugor district, of a daughter.

Marriage.

BOSE—SWIFT—April 13th, at Goojranwalla, at the Station Church, by the Marriage Registrar, and the Rev. J. P. McKee, Sub-Assistant Surgeon R. C. Bose, to Emily, the daughter of the Rev. E. P. Swift, Missionary, both of the same Station.

Deaths.

BAINBRIDGE—April 13th, at Kohat, Kathleen Harriet Anne, the infant daughter of Major F. T. Bainbridge, Commanding 4th Punjab Infantry, aged 6½ months.

GLEESON—March 24th, on his way to England, J. B. Gleeson, late Guard, East Indian Railway.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1871.

The speech of the Honourable Colonel Kennedy in the Legislative Council throws more light on the policy of the Financial Resolution than any we have yet had the honour to read. One begins to understand why the Government of India got rid of the heads of charge now styled Provincial, and also, but in a less degree, why 7 per cent. was deducted from the normal grant. Colonel Kennedy reveals the reason with an unconscious naïveté which is as striking as it is refreshing. The reason is that the appetite of this Presidency for Public Works grew with what it fed on to an extent most alarming to any Government called upon for the money. If the other Presidencies and Administrations were like our own we cease to wonder that the Supreme Government abruptly decreed local independence in December 1870 and begin to wonder that the scission was not effected years before. To us having no responsibility, and holding pretty much the position of a looker-on—to whom however "the hat" is brought round without fail—Colonel Kennedy's figures and reasons are appalling. What then must they have been to a distracted central Government, beset and "bombarded" by a score of Kennedys from all the points of the compass? We even begin to look with genuine pity on the Supreme Government and apply to them the charity of Burns, who so wisely said—

> "What's done we partly may compute,
> But know not what's resisted."

Colonel Kennedy shows us not only what he has done and proposes to do, but also displays with calculated candour, in order to excite our gratitude, what he has refrained and still refrains from doing. He first appals us by exhibiting his Department in all its terrors, by drawing up his projects in battle array, and marshalling a stupendous procession of lakhs, and then he soothes our excited feelings, by countermanding more than half of his grisly phantoms back to the pigeon-holes of the D. P. W. He is a great magician and conjures so admirably that on recovering our senses, we should be quite grateful, were it not that he inflicts increased taxation under penalty of "worse evils." It is a mark of skill, too, that he never attempts to describe what evils are worse than increased taxation, but leaves the imagination a prey to his phrase in all its naked horror. Surely "the motley-coloured European," if he only had the Colonel in the witness-box, would make him confess that, in order to obtain his grant for public works he had availed himself of "pain-producing circumstances!" What are these fearful evils which are worse than the levying of fresh taxation? On whom are they to fall? On the Government or the taxpayers? We know not, but we do know that the tangible evil of increased taxation, which all the Governments profess to deprecate, will fall upon the tax-paying community.

In order to show how modest and considerate he is, Colonel Kennedy sets forth with emphasis that in 1869-70 works "all of which were more or less needed, and some very urgently required, were perforce excluded from the Budget." Now in 1869-70 they spent more than Thirty-three lakhs on public works, and wanted to spend Fifty-seven in addition; and that in 1870-71 they spent about Twenty-seven lakhs and wanted to spend in addition no less than Ninety-five Lakhs! Is it wonderful that the Supreme Government first cut down the grant, and afterwards got rid of the worry concerning it altogether? And is it wonderful that after reading Colonel Kennedy's figures showing works, all more or less needed, some urgently required, we, even we, feel a little grateful to him for not taking more and doubling or tripling the taxation, which, if he took more would indeed be urgently required! The coolness with which he talks of laying out money advantageously implies that the atmosphere of the D.P.W. has a very fertilizing effect on the imagination and the appetite for works of those who dwell within its sacred walls.

If we admire the art displayed in exciting and calming our fears in regard to the bulk of the expenditure, we admire far more the skilful method adopted in dealing with the details of his Budget. What more likely to appeal to the public feelings than references to a Native General Hospital, a Strangers' Home, a Sailors' Home, the University Buildings, the High School of Surat—everyone of which works owes its origin to the subscriptions of native gentlemen. Of course these cannot be neglected. Why not have been as frank and full about Gunesh Khind? Why are not the whole details made public? Who prohibits it? Colonel Kennedy's speech is admirable for the art displayed in its construction and the information afforded; but what perverse spirit keeps the whole budget from public view, especially at a time when the people are "urgently required" to pay more taxes?

We have repeatedly said that the Government of India dealt unfairly with all the subordinate Governments in the method adopted when the assignments were fixed. We retain that conviction. But if the Government of India intended by its policy to stay the rage for public works, we are bound to say that there was more merit in the policy adopted than we have yet admitted. It is now quite plain that the Provincial Services could have been carried on without fresh taxation had the Public Works Department been regarded as the margin; had the other heads of the budget been provided for, and had the balance been allotted to these devouring projects. It is very easy to use the phrases "urgently required," "needful public improvements," "necessary for administrative purposes," and so on. The wants, the so-called needs, the caprices of men are infinite; but whereas a man who indulges his tastes or satisfies his needs borrows and borrows until he "liquidates," a Government defines its needs and then taxes its people to supply them; and we are really at the mercy of the standard of "wants" which the Government chooses to set up. The true policy of the Provincial Governments is that which we have often impressed on the sublimities of Olympus—to spend on the luxury department what you can afford and no more. The Supreme Government has forced local taxation upon us, in addition to the vast amount now raised, and it is not right to levy fresh taxes to execute so large a part of Colonel Kennedy's magnificent list of projects. In short the deficit ought to have been met by Retrenchment.

"Indian Public Opinion" mentions that the Assistant Superintendent of Chumba has met with a severe accident by a fall from his horse. He has broken some of his limbs.

A Court-Martial is shortly to be held at Dacca to inquire into the charge of "misconduct before the enemy" in Cachar brought against some of the 4th N. I.

The visit of Dr. Leitner to Yusufzai last Christmas seems to have given archæological researches a very satisfactory impulse. The Sappers and Miners at Takht-i-bahi have unearthed a great portion of the Buddhist town buried there, while another equally large has been discovered a few miles north of Hoti Murdan.

"April is very early for the rains," says our Allahabad contemporary. "We shall be told that this week of cloudy, muggy, east-wind weather which we have been having at Allahabad is not the rains proper. Very possibly, but we can only say that if not the rains it is still rainier. An inch and three-quarters fell in less than an hour on Friday evening."

The "Indian Daily News" "fears that there is but too much foundation for the report of an intention upon the part of the Secretary of State for India to cut down the limits of furlough from two years to one." The "Pioneer" assures the "Indian Daily News" that the abominable idea, if at one time entertained, has now been abandoned. His Grace has been brought to see the wickedness of his ways.

On Friday last Mr. Justice Phear ordered, in the matter of Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan, that a rule should be issued directed to the Advocate General and the Government Solicitor, calling on them to show cause why the cases of these two prisoners should not be removed from Patna Court to the High Court for trial, and for this purpose adjourned the further hearing of Mr. Ingram's application till Monday.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Durbar Room. A petition from the Poona Sanvajanick Sabha against the provisions of Bills Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of 1871, was ordered to lie on the table. The bill "to provide for the cost of police employed in towns and suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force" was read a third time and passed. The bill "for imposing duties on certain of the rural non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the presidency of Bombay" was read a second time and considered in detail, and several alterations made, the chief of which was the omission of the following proviso, which has been added to section seven by the select committee :—"Provided always that no person or household whose annual means of livelihood do not exceed Rs. 150 shall be liable to assessment under this Act." The Council meets to-day at noon for the third reading of this bill. Nothing was said yesterday about the introduction of any new measure in place of the festival tax.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Calcutta, 14th April 1871.

Referring to the postal notice of the 2nd December 1870, relative to the rates of postage on correspondence forwarded *via* Brindisi to the United Kingdom, notice is hereby given that the rates of postage chargeable thereunder on book and pattern packets, addressed to the United Kingdom, will be altered as follows, commencing with the mail leaving Bombay on Saturday, the 6th May :—

Present rates chargeable on book and pattern packets forwarded to the United Kingdom *via* Brindisi.	As. p.	Rates now prescribed for book and pattern packets forwarded to the United Kingdom *via* Brindisi.	As. p.
Not exceeding one oz.	2 0	Not exceeding one oz.	1 4
" two ozs	3 4	" two ozs	2 8
" four ozs	4 8	" four ozs	4 8
Every additional four ozs.	4 8	Every additional four ozs	4 8

Notice is also given that, with effect from the same mail, unpaid and insufficiently paid letters addressed to the United Kingdom *via* Brindisi will be forwarded subject to the recovery on delivery of the deficient postage, together with a fine of annas six each.

A. M. Monteath,
Director-General of the Post Offices of India.

SIND.

Kurrachee, 21st April.

The fiat has gone forth, and the works in connection with the Napier Barracks in this station have, for the third time since their commencement, been peremptorily stopped. What has induced Government to stay the works all of a sudden when provision has been made for them in this year's Budget, none can tell; but it is hoped that they have at last been awakened to the utter uselessness, not to say absurdity, of constructing upper stories to these barracks, and that the stoppage this time will be a final one. Such portion of the provision made for continuing the works as has not been exhausted might well be appropriated for some useful purpose. The Harbour works have already been suspended for an indefinite period, and it is believed that it is not the intention of Government to resume them until the completion of that much-talked-of missing link. By that time it is scarcely necessary to say that whatever ground has been achieved towards improving the harbour will be lost, and it is a matter of no small surprise to everybody that it has only now been discovered that such improvement will only be necessary when a direct line of communication by rail is established with the land of the five rivers. To be sure the utility of a good harbour in Kurrachee will greatly be enhanced with the dawn of that day when Sind is connected with Mooltan by a railway, a day which to all appearances is yet far distant. But what is to be done in the meanwhile? How can we lose sight of the vast sums of money that have been sunk in pursuing the work for a time and then abandoning it for months, resuming it again, and so on,—a little game which has characterized the efforts made to remove the bar, ever since the question was mooted? Such desultory labour can surely produce no solid result. The shipping in the port is diminishing daily, but this of course is owing to the universal stagnation in trade. Although cotton is arriving in large quantities from up-country there is no market for it here, for the simple reason that the price asked by sellers is equivalent, or very nearly so, to that obtainable at home and in China. Hence it would be manifestly an unwise speculation to ship the produce with a prospect of realizing only the cost, and even this attended with so many contingencies. From this it can be imagined what little inducement is offered to vessels to seek for freight just now in Kurrachee. It is gratifying to find, though, that of late our trade with China has been direct, and not through Bombay as heretofore; indeed, this season more cotton has been shipped to Hongkong than to any English port.

Some native sharper from your side of the world has lately been practising on the credulity of the Sindees by exhibiting a young chimpanzee, and swearing by all his fathers that it is the offspring of a woman. Of course the whole population turned out to have a glimpse at this little wonder, and the striking resemblance the young animal bears to a child has been the chief topic of discussion among the natives for days past! An anna a head was the charge for a ticket of admission, and I did not fail to have my anna's worth. The *soi disant* Barnum makes his exodus in a day or two for the Punjab, where he anticipates a glorious harvest.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[Per Reuter's Agency.]

LATEST FROM PARIS.

London, 24th April.

The measures proposed in Mr. Lowe's Budget are generally condemned.

There is an armistice at Neuilly to-day for the purpose of allowing the inhabitants to evacuate the town.

A Masonic delegation has proposed an arrangement based on the recognition of the municipal franchise of Paris. M. Thiers has replied that such an understanding is impossible, and that he adheres to the municipal law voted by the National Assembly.

London, 24th April, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was declining, Surats unsaleable.

Fair Dhollera 5⅝d.

Consols 93.

The Bombay mail of the 1st instant was delivered in London on the 24th instant.

The Bombay mail of the 8th instant reached Suez on the 21st instant.

The sum of £358,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrived from Bombay—Ellen Bates and Stirling.

[*By Indian Telegraph.*]

IMPORTANT DESPATCH OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Shanghai, 12th April.

The contents of an important despatch from the Chinese Foreign Office to the Foreign Ministers have been made public.

The Chinese Government demands the abolition of female schools; that no Mission shall have more than 45 converts; that teaching against Confucius and the received doctrines of the Chinese shall be forbidden; that missionaries—except at the treaty ports—shall be treated as Chinese subjects; that converts to Christianity shall be nonsuited in the Chinese Courts if a missionary interferes on their behalf; and that no women shall attend religious services.

The despatch further stipulates that if another massacre occurs no compensation shall be allowed, and that actual murders only shall be punished.

The replies to the despatches have not yet been published.

MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Madras, 25th April.

General Haines has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, vice General McCleverty.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

Melbourne, 28th March.

The Elections are over and the principal features are the rejection of such men as Messrs. C. E. Jones Dyte, Keane Cope and others. Mr. Higginbotham was defeated to the surprise of many. Altogether the result of the first election under payment of members has given very general satisfaction. Parliament will probably meet about the end of April.

Dr. Brownless, Mr. W. H. Archer (Registrar General), and Mr. Michael O'Grady, M.P., have been duly installed as Knights of the Order of St. Gregory.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Melbourne and suburbs on the night of the 28th February. Macklin Brewer has been committed for trial on several charges of forgery.

Andrew Love, formerly M. P., has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for larceny as a bailee.

Little has been done in the way of increasing or improving the Volunteer force.

The crops this season have proved a failure.

Meat-preserving is being vigorously carried on.

The price of wool have been firmly maintained since the arrival of the last mail.

The Fijian settlers have resolved to subscribe annually £1,000 towards a direct Californian mail service from Sydney.

The Banks reduced their Exchange rates for 60 days' bill to ¾, and 90 days' bill to ½ per cent. premium.

THE ENGINEER BRANCH OF THE P.W.D.

The following memorial to the Secretary of State is at present receiving signatures :—

To His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Secretary of State for India.

The Memorial of the undersigned Members of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, Bombay.

Humbly Sheweth,—That in 1866-67 several of your memorialists individually submitted to your Grace petitions representing the disadvantages they laboured under as regards pay, leave, and pension rules. To these petitions no reply having been received, your memorialists humbly venture again to bring the matter under the notice of your Grace.

2. Since forwarding the above petitions an alteration has happily been made in the scale of salaries in the Public Works Department, which removes in a great measure the hitherto existing anomalies in pay of the military and civil members of the department, and for this your memorialists are justly and deeply grateful; but as regards leave and pension rules, your memorialists respectfully represent that they, a body of English professional gentlemen, invested by the Government of India with high rank and responsibilities, are still on a level with their lowest subordinates.

3. Your memorialists respectfully represent that while military officers serving in the Public Works Department have the advantage of their own liberal rules, Civil Engineers—their co-departmentalists—are under the rules of the rank and file of the Uncovenanted Service, and are not even allowed to participate in the special advantages and privileges conceded to Educational and Law officers, also members of the same service.

4. That your memorialists cannot but feel that they are placed at a disadvantage, both *physically* and *professionally* as compared with their confreres, in being classed under rules originally framed to meet the requirements of a native subordinate service, and which, therefore, do not sufficiently provide for the contingency of visits to England :

Physically, because your memorialists are, equally with military, and more than civil officers, exposed to the influence of this tropical climate, yet they have not similar facilities granted them for recruiting and preserving their health by periodical changes of climate;

Professionally, because the Uncovenanted Service rules do not afford the same opportunities to your memorialists as military rules do to military officers for rendering themselves familiar with the many and increasing professional improvements being constantly made in Europe. Your memorialists consider that it would be equally conducive to the interests of Government as to their own welfare, if the same facilities for recruiting body and mind, and obtaining information in Europe, were granted to them as to other officers in the service.

5. Your memorialists respectfully, and with the utmost deference, offer it as their opinion that the sanction of liberal rules of leave and pension to the members of the Public Works Department, would tend considerably to the success and efficiency of the new training College for Civil Engineers, now about to be opened in England under the auspices of your Grace; and that the knowledge of the fact that rules suitable to the condition of Europeans in India have been conceded, would have more weight with candidates than any immediate advantage of more liberal pay; while, after they had joined the service, they would serve with greater zeal and spirit of contentment.

Your memorialists therefore pray—

I. That furlough rules of a similar character to those recently granted to the military, or Covenanted Civil Service, may be extended to gazetted officers of the Uncovenanted Service.

II. That improved pension rules analogous to those of the Covenanted Services may be granted to them also.

III. That, if furlough and pension rules suited to the social condition of English educated gentlemen, cannot be granted to all gazetted officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, Civil Engineers be no longer classed with such service, but that, as a professional body, they may be recognised as a separate service with special rules.

IV. That Civil Engineers appointed at once to the department with rank higher than that of 1st grade assistant engineer may be allowed three years in the computation for pension, as is done in the case of Educational officers who enter Government service after the age of 25 years.

And your memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Miss Amy Sedgwick, who lives close to Claremont, has forwarded to the Princess Louise, as a bridal present, a beautiful pair of white doves, the cage being decorated with ornaments in white satin flowers and laurel leaves, the work of the donor. The Princess expressed herself much gratified with the present, which has since been acknowledged in the following note :—"Lady Churchill is desired by her Royal Highness the Princess Louise to express her most grateful thanks to Miss Amy Sedgwick for the kind present of the pretty doves, and also for her good wishes for her happiness. Her Royal Highness will prize the doves very much, and the kind feeling which has made Miss A. Sedgwick send them to her Royal Highness."

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, April 21.)

When in a recent issue we announced that severe fighting in the neighbourhood of the Khyber had taken place between the Amir's troops and the Khyber chiefs, we did so with the usual reservation necessary in dealing with all intelligence from native or distant sources. It appears, however, that the information was not only correct, but not even exaggerated. Our readers will remember that the Amir ordered the Governor of Jellalabad to collect a force and attack the recusant chiefs. A great battle took place on the 30th ultimo, in which the losses on both sides were severe. But this does not appear to have been decisive, for the Khyberees still stood out and raised all their hill neighbours against the Amir's troops. On the 16th instant the combatants again came into collision, when Meer Akhor Ahmud Khan, the Governor of Jellalabad, was *taken prisoner* by the Khyberees and carried off to a hill fortress in the Khyber. The chiefs then sent envoys to the Amir demanding the release of certain of their tribe now in prison at Cabul, in exchange for Meer Akhor. It was not likely that the fierce Shere Ali would pay much attention to either the demand or the safety of his servant. He instantly ordered Sooltan Mahomed Khan of Mahmund to march with 5,000 horse and foot to rescue the Jellalabad governor, and a heavy and regular attack on the whole Khyber is imminent. All the troops in Cabul have been ordered to prepare to march for the scene of action. Those on leave have been peremptorily recalled to resume their duties and join the army about to march. The Amir himself is furious at the disturbances, and has determined to lead his own men to the field.

Up to latest date, he was reported to be preparing to leave Cabul with the troops.

Khoda Nazur, Governor of Ghiznee, has arrived at Cabul, and it is said that the Ameer will either confer upon him the Governorship of Cabul or of Turkistan. Sirdar Mahomed Ibraheem Khan has been presented with a rich khillut comprising two horses and jewels. He is to leave for Ghiznee very soon.

It is stated the Sirdar Mahomed Eesa Khan has taken refuge with the Ameer of Maimanah. Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan is also reported to be encamped at Maimanah.

Sirdar Mahomed Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, has remitted to the Ameer one lakh of tillahs with several fine Turkistan horses. The tillahs are the revenue of the provinces and the horses have been sent as a present. The Ameer was pleased to receive the money and the presents, but is notwithstanding determined to recall Meer Alum Khan and send Khoda Nazur in his place.

BOMBAY.

The Advocate General.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that the Hon'ble Mr. White, Advocate General, is expected here by the second mail in May next.

Bombay Legislative Council.—The Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet at the Durbar Room, Town Hall, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to-day, Wednesday, at midday.

Kattywar Trading Company.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday made an order in Chambers appointing Mr. Madhowrao Bhaskerjee as a liquidator of the Kattywar Trading Company, in room of Mr. Roonan, resigned.

Action for Damages.—We observe that Krishnajee Cassinath Putwardhun, a vakeel at Poona, has filed an action for damages against the editor of the *Dnyan Pursarak* newspaper, for defamation. The damages are laid at Rs. 1,500.

Accident.—In consequence of the bursting of a boiler at the Gun-Carriage Department on Monday last, Crushnajee Ramjee and three other labourers were slightly scalded. Two of them were sent for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Grant Medical College.—We understand that Dr. Knapp, superintendent under the Contagious Diseases Act, joins the Grant Medical College as Professor of Anatomy from 1st proximo, and it is believed that Dr. A. W. G. Adey, attached to the 19th Regiment N. I., will be appointed in his place.

Ordination.—Yesterday, St. Mark's day, an ordination of priests took place in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, Fort, when the Right Rev. Dr. Douglas admitted the Rev. Mr. Williamson, deacon of the S. P. G. Mission, Kolapore, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts of the Church Missionary Society's Kurrachee Mission, to the order of priesthood. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Johnstone, from John xx., 21. "As the Father hath sent me, even so send I you." The Venerable Archdeacon Leigh-Lye and several of the local clergy joined with the Bishop in the imposition of hands, after which the Holy Communion was administered. The offertory—Rs. 36—was devoted to the cause of Missions.

Suicide.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at Parseewada, Khetwaddy, concerning the death of Ramjee Sarola, a malee, about forty-five years old. Thomas Sanderson, a native convert, who lived with the deceased, stated that he last saw deceased alive but unwell at half-past 5 P.M. on Monday, when he (witness) went to his parade of ramoosees at the Girgaum Police Court. Deceased was then lying on his bed. Witness returned about 6 o'clock from parade and went to the room to get a chair, when he saw deceased lying on his bed with his face downwards—there was a pool of blood and a razor lying at his right side. Witness was alarmed, and called a police havildar, who turned the body over, and found that the deceased's throat was cut. He was quite dead. He had been ill with fever for the last five days, and was delirious on the previous morning. The jury on the evidence came to the conclusion that the deceased's death was caused by his having committed suicide by cutting his throat whilst delirious from fever.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.S. MAGPIE.

H. M. S. Magpie, Commander Doughty, sailed from Bombay to Muscat and Bushire on Monday afternoon. She will probably remain there for four or five months.

FAMINE AND CANNIBALISM.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* learns that in consequence of the severe famine now prevailing in Persia, a Mogul weaver residing in Yezd, murdered not many days ago a labouring boy, aged about fourteen years, and then cut up the body for food. As the boy did not return home as usual, a search was made for him, and after a time his legs were found in the house of the Mogul. The Mogul was soon arrested and taken before the authorities at the place, and ordered to be executed. The same paper regrets to learn that the Persian Parsees at Yezd are in circumstances of very great distress, some of them having already died from severe famine now prevailing in that part of the world. Our contemporary recommends that the wealthy Shetts of Bombay should do something to alleviate the condition of their poor countrymen.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday Munguljee Luckmichund appeared before Mr. Showell and laid an information against Maukoo Boree who was charged with criminal breach of trust.

Munguljee Luckmichund said—I am a manager in the firm of Panachund Luckmichund and have our place of business in Khan Bazar. I purchased one hundred bags of sugar from the shop of Peerbhoy Asher in Khoja Street. I sent away seventy bags of sugar in seven carts to my warehouse. About two hours afterwards I returned to my shop and learnt that six carts of sugar had only arrived. On referring to the list of the number of carts I found that cart No. 2915 had not come. I immediately reported the matter to the Mazagon Police Office and went in search of the missing cart but could get no trace of it. I afterwards ascertained from the Mazagon Police Office that Maukoo Boree, an inhabitant of Tanna, is the owner of the cart. I charge the said Maukoo Boree with criminal breach of trust in respect of ten bags of sugar, of the value of about Rs. 200, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate refused to grant a warrant as the attendant or driver at the time only could be held responsible. A summons might be granted on the licensee to produce the driver at the time.

POLICE CASES.

An Old Offender.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Nursao Bapoodeo was charged with stealing a silver necklace belonging Balloo Ellapa, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Theft of a Shawl.—Yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, Syedally Buxally was charged with stealing a shawl and other articles, the property of Ally Fuckeer Mahomed; and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months.

Assault on Board.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, Alexander Craig, a seaman of the ship City of Pekin, was charged with assaulting the second officer of the ship with a knife. Complainant stated that on Monday night the prisoner was drunk and disorderly on board and came aft into the cabin where he tried to strike him and the captain with a knife. The prisoner urged in defence that he had been drunk at the time and had not known what he was doing. He was convicted and sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

CLOSE OF THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court for 1871 closed yesterday. Mr. Justice Green was the presiding judge, and the Sessions lasted twelve days. There are in all sixteen cases, implicating twenty-two prisoners, committed for trial. Six prisoners were Hindoos, five Europeans, six Mahomedans, and five native Christians. Of the cases for trial, two were of criminal breach of trust by public servants; one of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding; two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; five of theft; two [illegible] dishonestly using a forged document: one of rioting armed with deadly weapons; one of robbery; and one of house-breaking. Of the twenty two prisoners, eleven were acquitted and eleven convicted, and of the latter, two were sentenced to imprisonment for four years, two for three years, one for two years and to receive twenty-five lashes, one to imprisonment for two years, one for eighteen months and to receive twenty-five lashes, one for fifteen months, one for one year, one for nine months and to receive twenty-five lashes, and one to imprisonment for six months.

STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 17th April, to Saturday, 22nd April 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	1,648	14	0
House Rate	6,358	2	6
Police Rate	3,424	7	11
Lighting do.	3,429	7	11
Water do.	3,453	5	0
Halalcore Cess	3,609	14	10
Market Fees	2,976	11	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	185	12	0
Miscellaneous Fees	967	14	3
Fines and Penalties	161	4	0
Town Duties	10,942	15	0
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,700	0	0
Total Rs.	39,858	12	5

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE s. s. LORD CLYDE, Captain H. Kingcome, arrived from Cochin with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Schneider, Master Schneider, and Lieutenant Rowland.

THE ship OPHELIA, 1,180 tons, Captain W. Stickland will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,221 bales of cotton, 50 bales of wool, 1,016½ cwts. of galls, 78½ cwts. of coir yarn, and 210 cwts. of hemp.

THE ship RIALTO, 1,165 tons, Captain J. B. Babot, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,893 bales of cotton, 151 bales wool, 392½ cwts. of hemp 920 cwts. of galls, and 152 cwts. of coir yarn.

THE ship OBERON, 1,180 tons, Captain H. Towill, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,784 bales of cotton, 121 bales of wool, 747½ cwts. of galls, 1,484½ cwts. of hemp, and 187½ cwts. of coir yarn.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, Captain W. Blake, arrived on the 24th instant from China, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Hugh Fraser, Mr. J. Marshall, Mr. Helmore, twenty one soldiers for England, and forty-four natives of the company's servant.

THE s. s. ABYSSINIA, Captain A. Gray, sailed yesterday for Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Calicut or Beypore—Ensign R. E. Temple, Lieutenant J. McCleverty, Assistant-Surgeon F. T. McCarthy, Colonel Holland, Mr. White, and four deck passengers. For Galle—Mr. R. F. Stein. For Cannanore—Miss Deshaw. For Mangalore—Captain Cox, and one deck passenger. For Calicut—Dr. Scott, and five deck passengers. For Cochin—Mrs. Jacob and two children, and one deck passenger. For Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. E. McCarthy, and fourteen deck passengers.

A POONA CASE.

(Before R. WHITE, Esq., Session Judge, Poona.)
SATURDAY, 1st APRIL 1871.

MR. GUNESH WASSOODEW JOSHEE appeared on behalf of Mr. King.

Read a petition from John Oriental King, appealing against a decision passed on the 28th February 1871 by the Cantonment Full Power Magistrate, Colonel G. C. Evezard, in Criminal Case No. 54 of 1871, in which the appellant was found guilty of dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen, an offence punishable under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to simple imprisonment for two months.

FINDING.

I do not consider that the evidence on which the appellant has been convicted is at all reliable.

Lingapa, the man from whom Narayan purchased the watch case, must be looked on as a most interested witness. Lingapa may himself have stolen the case, or received it from some person who he knew was not the owner, and then taking advantage of the circumstance of appellant having sold some spoons to him, have inculpated the appellant to exculpate himself.

The mere fact that there is an entry in Lingapa's accounts, which goes to confirm his story, is not to my mind at all conclusive evidence against appellant. The accounts could easily have been tampered with before they were brought from Lingapa's shop, and it is a most suspicious circumstance (which Lingapa has failed to give any satisfactory explanation of) in regard to the entry in question, that no entry was made of the sale of the spoons.

Four witnesses depose to having been present when appellant is said to have sold the watch case to Lingapa, but three of them are Lingapa's workmen, and the other is evidently a friend of his; besides which, I cannot believe that appellant, if he had stolen the watch case, or otherwise obtained it dishonestly, would have been so foolish as to go and sell it in the presence of four persons and in the very neighbourhood of the shop whence it was stolen.

I am not by any means satisfied that the appellant is guilty, and must therefore reverse the finding and sentence appealed against.

(Sd.) R. WHITE, Session Judge, Poona.

HIGH COURT.—25TH APRIL.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

WALLACE AND CO. vs. BEJRAZ BHAGCHUND.

Wallace and Co. sued Bejraz Bagchund to recover Rs. 4,869, on redrafts for cotton consigned through the plaintiffs' house last year to England. Mr. Taylor appeared for the defendants; the plaintiffs did not appear. After hearing the particulars of the suit, his Lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed, with interest at 9 per cent, cost, and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. Immediate execution was ordered.

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION vs. RUSTOMJEE JEHANGHIER.

The suit was to recover Rs. 1,800, being the amount of a call in respect of eighteen shares, at the rate of Rs. 100 per share. Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear. The debt was proved, and the Court gave a decree for Rs. 1,800, with interest at nine per cent. from 1st March 1868 until payment, with costs, and speedy execution.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE WADIA vs. RAGHOO JAIRAZ.

The plaintiff obtained a decree against defendant for Rs. 3,144-9-0, being the amount of a redraft. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff.

WILLIAM MOIR AND OTHERS vs. DAYABHAI LUCKMICHUND AND THREE OTHERS.

Mr. Lang appeared for plaintiffs; the defendants did not appear. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,460, amount of a redraft. Heerjeebhoy Aspundiarjee, Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., proved the case, and the Court gave a verdict for the amount claimed, with interest at nine per cent from 14th January 1871 until payment, with costs, and speedy execution.

CHARLES A. WILSON vs. RAGHOO JAIRAZ AND MATHOORADAS RAGHOO.

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 5,999-6-6, being the amount due on a redraft. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff; the first defendant in person. Mr. Macpherson stated that the first defendant traded in the name of the second defendant, who is his son, and had filed his schedule since the filing of the suit. The defendant admitted having filed his schedule, and said that the second defendant was a minor. Mr. Macpherson was in a position to prove that the second defendant was not a minor. His Lordship gave a verdict for the full amount, with interest at nine per cent. from 20th March 1871 till payment, and costs. His Lordship ordered the stay of execution against both defendants till further order.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA vs. LUKHMIDASS RAMJEE.

The action was to recover Rs. 1,882-10-1, amount due on account of a redraft. Mr. Macpherson represented the Bank; the defendant appeared in person. The defendant said that the plaintiffs were not entitled to sell the goods before the maturity of the bills. In answer to a question from the Bench, he said that if the judgment given against him was just he would not object to pay the money. Mr. James Simpson, acting manager of the Bank in 1870, proved the case. The Court gave judgment for the amount claimed with interest and costs; also ordered speedy execution.

CONVICTION FOR SHIPPING COTTON DROPPINGS.

AT the Criminal Sessions, on Saturday, Tunsookram Gungaram was placed before a special jury, charged with cheating in a cotton transaction. The first charge was that on the 3rd December he cheated Dhurmsey Khimjee, and induced him,—by representing that 52 bales of cotton, shipped per the Balkamah and upon which he wanted an advance, were good Oomraotee cotton, worth Rs. 175 a candy, and that each contained half a candy,—to deliver to prisoner Rs. 2,500, the property of Messrs. Wallace & Co. The second was a similar charge of like misrepresentation on 29th of November with regard to 85 bales per the Mabel, by which Dhurmsey was induced to deliver Rs. 5,000, the property of Wallace & Co.; and there were other charges of having abetted the commission of these frauds by Gungaram Ramkisson.

On the jury being called, Mr. Maitland (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) objected to serving, as he had an indirect pecuniary interest in the case. In reply to the Judge, this gentleman gave a clear indication of his views of the case. Gungaram Ramkisson, he said, *also swindled* his firm. Mr Maitland was allowed to leave the box.

Messrs. Mayhew and Ferguson appeared for the prosecution; Messrs. Anstey and Starling for the defence.

Mr. Mayhew in opening the case said the prosecutors were Messrs. Wallace & Co., a well known firm trading in Bombay. The prisoner at the bar was a native cotton dealer, and, as they had heard, the charges against him amounted to this—that in the months of November and December last, last year, he purchased certain cotton droppings, and represented to the firm of Wallace & Co. that these were good Oomraotee cotton, and thereby induced them to make certain advances on that cotton, and thereby (the prosecution said) cheated, or abetted the offence of cheating, Messrs. Wallace & Co. He would not detain the jury at any length by narrating the details of the evidence on which he would lay the charges before them; it was sufficient for him to say, in order to enable them to understand the case, that the prosecution would connect the prisoner at the bar with the purchase of the cotton in the first instance from a certain well-known cotton ginning company at Khetwady, called Macfarlane's, of the existence of which probably some of the jury knew. Evidence would then be given that, having purchased the cotton, the prisoner caused it to be pressed into bales 52 and 85, and caused that cotton to be put on board two different ships—52 bales on board the Balkamah, and 85 on board the Mabel—and that, having obtained the usual documents certifying that the goods were on board the ships, he proceeded in company with a broker to the office of Wallace and Co., and there had an interview with Dhurmsey Khimjee, from whom they would hear that he made a representation that the cotton so shipped was good Oomraotee cotton, and, on that representation, obtained advances. That was a simple and short outline of the case, but there would be two facts that would come before them on the evidence, which he thought he might mention, in order that they might consider the evidence in reference to these points. They would find that at the time he purchased the cotton, the prisoner, though he was the man who made the bargain and claimed the goods as his own, yet caused the contract to be entered in the books, not in his own name, but in the name of Mooljee Jewraz; and they would also find that when he went to the office of Wallace and Co. to have the goods shipped and the bills of lading drawn out, he did so in the name of Gungaram Ramkisson. Now the prosecution would show that that was done by the orders of the prisoner, and he believed that any of the jury who were at all acquainted with the cotton trade of this port were well aware that it was a common thing for persons to purchase cotton in the names of other persons and to ship it also in the names of others. Now that was a short outline of the case, and the jury would find these facts, and more, detailed by the witnesses, and would, he thought, have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the prisoner had been guilty of cheating, and abetting the commission of cheating, by Ramkisson Gungaram. It would be undoubtedly proved that the cotton was cotton droppings. Probably some of the jury had an idea of, or knew, what cotton droppings were, and he thought they would hear most undoubtedly that droppings were not a marketable commodity to the same extent as good Oomraotee cotton, but an article of very inferior quality not at all likely to fetch the price in the market, whatever it might be, of good Oomraotee cotton, and therefore the representation that that rubbish was good Oomraotee cotton would be a false representation. Then there was a misrepresentation as to weight and as to the cost of the cotton. As to that they would find that the price paid for it was very different from that which the prisoner represented to Wallace & Co. he had paid for it, and they would hear, too, that the weight was less. All these misrepresentations constituted a very grave offence, and he asked the jury to consider the evidence and then give whatever verdict might seem just.

Witnesses were then called to prove the purchase of the cotton and the obtaining of the advances. They were cross-examined at length by Mr. Anstey to show that they were hostile to the prisoner owing to disputes about other transactions. The learned counsel, for instance, asked one witness whether, if the prisoner had like a man paid down on the nail some money due to him, he would have spoken against him. To this, the reply was that the prisoner was an offender against God, and if any good man had asked what he had done he (witness) would have told all about it. The witness also replied that it was not the fact that he and others were parties with the prisoner to the fraud on Messrs. Wallace & Co. and were now trying to lay the blame on him; on the contrary, he had been ruined by the affair, his trade was gone, and the broker had got nothing, but he had got shoes in the bargain. ("Shoes" was were interpreted as meaning "disgrace.") They were not all trying to get a plank out of the wreck. He (witness) had received a guarantee from prisoner for Rs. 2,500, but Ramgopal had possession of it at present, and if God would interpose, and the Court would interpose, so that he could get his money, he would be fortunate. (Laughter.) Afterwards the witness admitted that the note was not all his, and thereupon Mr. Anstey asked him why he had brought it in as his money and why he had brought in the name of God, and, what was more, the name of the Court?

At five o'clock the prosecution was not nearly finished, and so the hearing was adjourned till Monday, the jury being allowed to separate.

On Monday other witnesses were called and cross-examined at length. One of them was very voluble and was exhorted by Mr. Anstey to put a peg in his mouth or check his volubility, for he talked so loud he prevented him (the learned counsel) from thinking.

Mr. Anstey in addressing the jury enlarged on the hostility which he submitted existed against the prisoners, and called upon the jury not to believe the four witnesses who had said the prisoner was present when the cotton was bought and the misrepresentations made. A negative was perhaps impossible, unless by suborning witnesses, which no one who valued his reputation, his honour, would do; but as the wisdom, or rather the foolishness of the law, as he with all deference to the legislature had always held it was, had closed the prisoner's mouth, he called on the jury to believe that the contrary of what had been sworn was the case.

The Judge then charged the jury, pointing out in the first place that the prisoner had, about the time of the transaction, paid a debt to the witnesses, so that there was not such a probability of a grudge by them against him as there might otherwise have been.

The foreman of the jury said he was desired to ask whether there was any telegram as to the quality of the cotton when it reached England.

The Judge replied that even if there was a telegram, it would not be admissible in evidence. These cases seemed to be difficult, for the cotton when sent home was received by brokers and others and was not under the control of the firm by which it was shipped, and it was difficult to get these persons to come out to India to give evidence, nor could their evidence be taken by a commission as in civil cases. He was afraid evidence as to the result in England could not be got in many of these cases, and he could not allow the jury to ask if there was a telegram or not.

After a brief adjournment the jury found the prisoner guilty of abetment, and not guilty on the two other charges.

Mr. Starling then called the following witnesses who said they had known the prisoner in business and had found him respectable and honest—Messrs. E. D. Sassoon, Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, and Heerjeebhoy Hormajee, assistant to Messrs. Forbes & Co.

The Judge in passing sentence said—Tunsookram Gungaram, the jury have found you guilty of an offence for which the maximum punishment provided by the Penal Code is seven years rigorous imprisonment. But, having regard to the fact that, though that is the measure of punishment yet the jury have found you guilty only as an abettor rather than a principal offender, and also to the fact that several gentlemen have come forward to speak to your good character so far as they know it, I think that the justice of the case, having regard to the serious offence of which you have been found guilty, will be met by sentencing you to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The rapidity and certainty with which this Oil will restore strength to the most feeble are thus described by Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testifying to its extraordinary efficacy in his own case: "After the Pale Oil, and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE INSOLVENCY OF PREMJEE CANJEE AND OTHERS.

MR. JUSTICE GREEN in giving judgment in these cases on Monday said that with regard to the case of Khimjee Canjee and Hurree Canjee some five or six grounds of opposition had been put forward by Mr. Taylor on behalf of Lukhmidas Khimjee, and by Mr. Perozshaw on behalf of Messrs. Hormusjee, Cama and Sons. At first sight these grounds of opposition appeared formidable, but as the case proceeded the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth broke down entirely. With regard to the first and second something might be said, but he was inclined to agree with Mr. Macpherson about the gold and silver ornaments. The sum of Rs. 1,593 appeared to be large, but the ornaments came to him from his father, and were said to be worth Rs. 1,516, and there was no very great extravagance in his expending Rs. 77 in having them altered. The sum bestowed upon his daughters he did not think was too great for the position of the man, and he did not think that at that time the insolvent had any idea that the result of his trading on half a lakh of rupees was anything like what it afterwards turned out to be. Therefore, it did not require him, on the first ground of opposition, to take steps with reference to the criminal section of the Act. It was an extraordinary statement made by Khimjee Canjee, that though living in the same house as his brother, and though constantly dunning him for money, when the brother said to him on the 18th July, "I cannot pay you; I have just been to the Insolvent Court and filed my petition," he at once went and did likewise. Up to the time that his brother told him he had filed his petition the insolvent seemed not to have been aware that he was in a state of insolvency. He (the Commissioner) strongly set his face against such a procedure, and deemed it his duty to bring the case under the 47th section of the Act. At the same time he remembered that the opposition had almost entirely failed, and therefore it would not be necessary for him to mark his displeasure in such a serious manner as he might otherwise have done. He thought the interests of the mercantile community would be met if he postponed granting the certificate of these insolvents (Khimjee and Hurree) for six months, without protection. With regard to the other insolvents, Premjee Canjee and Damodhur Dharsey, he should give them their discharge, the opposition in that case breaking down entirely excepting as to the matter of 19 cwt. of cotton which had since been explained. In that case he might have been inclined to deal with some severity, but he did not think sufficient had been shown to require his putting section 47 into force. Therefore as to Premjee Canjee and Damodhur Dharsey he should grant them their discharge as prayed for.

ALLEGED ROBBERY AT POONA.

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday, George Sexton, John Sexton, Mowla Wulud Allarukhee, Allee Wulud Abdoola, Hoossein Wulud Muddeykhan, and Joseph Evans were charged before Mr. Justice Green and a common jury with having assaulted Luc'mon Sakroo and robbed him of Rs. 200 at Poona.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Ferguson for the defence.

Mr. Cooper in opening the case said the prosecutor was a man of the shepherd caste, residing near Poona. On the 6th December, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, he was on his way with his brother-in-law to a man from whom he rented some land, carrying with him money to pay his rent. When they came to a cross road they saw some persons gambling with cards, among whom were the prisoners. The prosecutor and his brother looked on for a short time, and then said, "If we stop here and look on, we will be taken in charge by the police." Whether or not these words irritated the parties gambling there or not he could not say, but at all events one of the prisoners hit, or knocked, or seized hold of, the prisoner, and he was poked by one of the prisoners with a stick on his pocket. The sound of coin was heard and then the prosecutor's pocket was torn out, and he would tell them that he saw it placed by some one into the pocket of the first prisoner George Sexton. Prosecutor's brother-in-law then ran for the police, and the prisoners after knocking the prosecutor about, ran off towards Malcolm's tank. Prisoner followed, and when near the commissariat cattle lines, the place where the shepherds of Poona "most do congregate," thinking that if he seized hold of the first prisoner his fellow castemen would assist him, he did take hold of him, crying meantime for help. The whole of the prisoners then fell upon him and assaulted him very brutally and cruelly with sticks. He was afterwards taken charge of by the police, placed in a shigram and taken to the Sassoon Hospital, where he was treated. One curious fact with regard to the first prisoner was that when the assault took place he went to the house of David Smith, a constable at Poona, and stated that he had been assaulted by several shepherds at the Malcolm tank: and a jemadar who returned with him to the scene would tell the jury of the condition in which he found the prosecutor. Such were briefly the facts for the prosecution, and he thought the jury would have no doubt that the prosecutor had been very roughly treated; it would be for them to determine from the evidence he would call whether these prisoners, or any of them, were the perpetrators of that assault, and it would also be for them to determine upon the evidence whether they believed or not that the prosecutor had been robbed in the way which he would describe.

Witnesses were then called for the prosecution, but ultimately the Judge asked the counsel for the prosecution if he would proceed further.

The case was then withdrawn and the prisoners were discharged.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—25TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 25th April, 1-22 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 36 minutes.

Via Turkey, 24th April, 1-36 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 16 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th April, 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 15 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 25th April, 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 35 minutes.

Via Turkey, 25th April, 9-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 38 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th April, 10-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 51 minutes.

America via Red Sea, 25th April, 3-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 24th to 9 P.M. of the 25th April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	1	35	0	1
" Calcutta	5	41	0	5
" Madras	4	28	0	3
" Galle	15	50	8	[illegible]

A CALCUTTA AND MADRAS HIGH COURTS' RULING OVERRULED BY THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

CASES referred under section 22 of Act XI. of 1865, of his own motion, by Syed Hassan El Medini, Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Surat, for the decision of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay this 5th day of November 1870:—

I.—Kullan Khooshal vs. Raijee Lalla. Amount of claim Rs. 21.

II.—Kullan Heera vs. Bheemjee Framjee and Khursedjee Sorabjee. Amount of claim Rs. 41.

III.—Keval Dayaram vs. Merwanjee Burjodjee. Amount of claim Rs. 80.

Among the suits transferred to this Court by the First Class Sub-Judge of Surat, Mr. Mookunrai Munirai, under High Court Resolution No. 795, dated the 15th June 1869, are the causes noted above.

The plaint in the first of these causes runs as follows—

The Parsee Punchayet Wajeefa land, of the village of Oomervada, was rented by the plaintiff to the defendant for the season of the Sumvut year 1923 for Rs. 299.

Prutivadineh mojeh Oomerwada gamni vuzifani jumin Parseeni Punchayetni mah Sumvut 1923 ni fusulneh mateh Rs. 299 saru gunnoteh apaleo.

Out of this sum the defendant has paid the plaintiff Rs. 282. The plaintiff therefore prays for the balance of the rent, viz., Rs. 17, and Rs. 4 on account of interest.

Section 6, clause 4, of Act XI. of 1865 enacts that no action shall lie in any mofussil Court of Small Causes for any claim for the rent of land or other claim for which a suit may now be brought before a revenue officer, unless, as regards arrears of rent for which such suit may be brought, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes shall have been expressly invested by the local Government with jurisdiction over claims to such arrears.

This Court has not been invested with this jurisdiction. Under the ruling of the Bombay High Court in special appeal No. 419 of 1868, reported in volume 6, part i., A. C. J., page 12, and that of the Calcutta High Court, reported in Weekly Reporter, volume 2, S. C. C., references, page 2, such claims are not cognizable by Courts of Small Causes.

The plaint in the second of these suits is as follows—

The plaintiff obtained a decree against his debtor and against a dumni and bullocks which had been mortgaged to him for his debt. Before he sued out execution of his decree, the defendants in this cause attached the said dumni and bullocks in execution of a decree which they had obtained against the said debtor and got them sold at an auction of Court for Rs. 41. The plaintiff therefore seeks to establish his mortgage right over this dumni and bullocks, and to recover the money (Rs. 41) realized by their sale.

According to the decision of the Bengal High Court (present Peacock, C.J., and Hobhouse, J.) in Ram Gopal Shah vs. Ram Gopal Shah and others, published at page 136, Civil Rulings, volume 9 of Weekly Reporter, it would seem that this also "is not a suit to recover personal property, or the value of personal property, but that it is a suit to ascertain what is due to the plaintiff on the mortgage deed, and to have it declared that the plaintiff has a right of lien" on the dumni and bullocks, and to make the money (Rs. 41) realized by their sale available in satisfaction of plaintiff's decree.

Therefore this suit also is not cognizable by the Small Cause Court under section 6 of Act XI. 1865.

The plaint in the third of these cases is as follows—

The defendant in the execution of a decree attached a cart and two bullocks, alleging them to be the property of his judgment debtor. The plaintiff in this case claimed the property as his own. His claim, however, was disallowed, and the property sold at an auction of Court. He now brings this suit within a year of the date on which his claim was disallowed, and prays that as the cart and bullocks had cost him Rs. 80, the Court may declare that he is entitled to that sum, and order the same to be paid to him by the defendant.

It has been ruled in referred case Jethabhai Bhaichund vs. Bai Lakhu, published at page 27, Appellate Civil Jurisdiction, volume 6, part i., Bombay High Court Reports, that "a suit brought by a decree-holder to decide whether moveable property taken in execution is or is not the property of his judgment-debtor, is not a suit cognizable by a Court of Small Causes." The present suit is the converse of this.

No reason is given in the above ruling for the law laid down in it, nor is there anything said from which one might presume whether their Lordships agree with the reasons on which the Calcutta High Court decisions quoted by the Judge who referred that case, are based, nor is there anything to indicate whether their Lordships were of the opinion that *all* the cases quoted by the Judge did apply to the reference made by him. The case published in volume 9, Calcutta Weekly Reporter, Civil Rulings, page 136, certainly did not apply to the reference made by Mr. Deshmookh for the Court, present Peacock, C.J., and Hobhouse, J., considered that "it was a suit to ascertain what was due to the plaintiff on the mortgage deed, and to have it declared that he has a right of lien on the buffaloes to that extent, and to make the buffaloes available for realizing that amount." Whereas the question raised by Mr. Deshmookh himself was, "Whether or not a suit instituted for the purpose of proving that certain moveable property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, and brass and copper pots, and clothes, is the property of his judgment-debtors, and therefore liable to attachment in execution of the decree obtained by the plaintiff, is maintainable in a Small Cause Court?"

The other case, too, (II. Calcutta Weekly Reporter, Civil Rulings, 43,) quoted by the Judge in his reference did not apply, for it was a suit by the unsuccessful claimant under section 246 of the code and not by the decree-holder, and his object was to establish his right and recover the value of the property to which his claim had been disallowed. The Judge has been misled in applying these cases to his reference, I fancy, by the fact that they arose out of proceedings under section 246 of Act VIII. of 1859.

Although the case (II. Calcutta Weekly Reporter, Civil Rulings, 43,) decided by the Honourable C. Steer and E. Jackson) did not apply to Mr. Deshmookh's reference, it certainly has a bearing upon mine. The Madras High Court (present Scotland, C.J., and Innes, J.) has also decided in Janakiamal against Vithenadien and two others, published at page 191, part ii. of volume 5 of the Reports, that a regular suit by the unsuccessful claimant under section 246 of the code for the restoration of the property, can be maintained in the Small Cause Court. This case may be considered as complemental to II. Calcutta Weekly Reporter, Civil Rulings, 43.

The question then is—Whether these two cases can govern the present reference?

Now section 246 of the code provides that the claimant or decree-holder against whom the order may be given under that section shall be at liberty to bring a suit "to establish his right."

The honourable Judges who decided the case reported in II. Weekly Reporter, Civil Rulings, 43, also admitted that "the plaintiff's claim having been rejected under section 246 of Act VIII. of 1859, he was bound to bring a suit to establish his right," but as the bricks to which his claim was rejected were moveable property and in value less than Rs. 500, their Lordships considered that the suit was maintainable in the Small Cause Court. I am humbly of opinion that the words "for personal property" occurring in the Small Cause Court jurisdiction section mean *for the possession of personal property*, and not also as relating to, or involving a claim to moveable property.

With reference to the Madras decision (V. Madras High Court Reports, part ii., p. 191,) I am humbly of opinion that as the regular suit under section 246 of the code is designated as "a suit to establish a right," which description of suit is not included in the category of suits made cognizable by section 6 of Act XI. of 1865, then in establishing that right whether the relief which the plaintiff may prove himself entitled to, be in the shape of the restoration of the personal property or the payment of a certain sum of money by way of damages, or otherwise, that is a suit not cognizable by the Small Cause Court. The Honourable the late Chief Justice of Calcutta based his decision in Ram Dhur Biswas vs. Kefal and others (X. Weekly Reporter, Civil Rulings, 141,) on the fact that, "the suit which by section 246 of Act VIII. of 1859 is given to a party against whom an order under that section is made, is a suit to establish his right," and therefore his Lordship thought "that such a suit was not maintainable in a Small Cause Court."

Now the occasion which necessitated the transfer of suits from the several Civil Courts of this zillah to the Courts of Small Causes of Surat and Broach was this. When these two courts were about to be constituted, a difficulty occurred to Government as to whether the suits cognizable by the Courts of Small Causes of Surat and Broach that may be pending at the time of the commencement of these courts, in any other court having jurisdiction within the territorial limits of those courts, can, after the commencement of the courts, be proceeded with in the *Court* in which they may be pending.

On Government being satisfied that simultaneously with the commencement of the Courts of Small Causes at Surat and Broach, *the* jurisdiction over suits cognizable by these courts that may be pending before any other court having jurisdiction within their territorial limits must cease to be exercised by that court, they applied to this honourable Court enquiring whether their Lordships considered that they had the power to transfer these causes from the Moonsiff's Courts to the Small Cause Courts; and if so, whether they would be willing to exercise this power in the case of the Small Cause Courts then about to be constituted at Surat and Broach. Their Lordships decided that they had power to transfer the suits referred to, and that they were willing to exercise this power if necessary. (See High Court letter No. 403, dated 16th March 1869.) Upon this the Government passed Resolution No. 1,124, dated the 7th April 1869, in the Judicial Department, directing, among other things, that a copy of the High Court's letter should be sent to the Judge of Surat with a view to the disposal of suits pending in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges whose jurisdiction was to be superseded by the Small Cause Court.

In obedience to this resolution the Judge of Surat applied to the honourable Court for the transfer of the suits from the Subordinate Judges' Courts to the Small Cause Courts. Their Lordships were pleased to give the necessary sanction by High Court Resolution No. 795, dated the 15th June 1869.

It is clear, therefore, that their Lordships' sanction covers only such suits as could not have been tried or decided by the Subordinate Judges under section 12 of Act XI. of 1865, and that it in nowise authorised the transfer of the suits which have given rise to this reference.

I therefore respectfully request that their Lordships will be pleased to order that these suits be sent back to the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat.

(Signed) S. H. E. L. MEDINI,
Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Surat.

Judgment of the High Court on the above reference—In the 1st and 3rd cases the Court are of opinion that the suits should be re-transferred to the Subordinate Judge. Dated this 22nd day of November 1870.

On the 2nd of the above cases the High Court passed the following judgment—The auction purchaser is not a party, and the plaintiff does not seek to follow the property in the purchaser's hands. The claim seems to be a claim for damages occasioned by the defendant's act in causing to be sold property which was pledged for the plaintiff's debt. If such a claim is maintainable at all, it will lie in a Small Cause Court. Dated the 22nd December 1870.
—*Guzerat Mitra.*

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE speech of Mr. Seward at the Byculla banquet goes far to explain how he attained his great rank as diplomatist and statesman, for it has all the tact of the one and the elevation of the other. Respectful and self-respecting it can be read in either hemisphere with pride and pleasure. And this necessity which was upon him of pleasing equally two rivals detracts nothing from the orator's ease and grace. He makes an ornament of his fetters. He has an eye everywhere, yet looks careless and unconcerned. It is really a marvellous speech, as much for what the speaker did not say as for what he does. Think of the almost inevitable common-places of compliment he has avoided, and the novel yet true ground on which he bases his declaration of sympathy with our country. No Englishman can have wished him warmer, especially as his language is too circumstantial for mere after-dinner flummery. We can accept with confidence and gratification all he says, and America will not grudge it, for under his deferential and cordial language there is an abundant reserve of haughty satisfaction in his own nationality. There is, we think, one little bit of unreality in the speech—that in which he anticipates a near future in which we shall not need to keep a native army to watch the people and an European army to watch the native. It was a cleverish point to make, but so very clever a speaker ought to have waived it. On the whole, however, it was a very judicious oration, inasmuch as he said exactly the right things and contrived to appear to feel them. For our own part we believe him to have been really and deliberately sincere. In our opinion Mr. Seward has been strongly and agreeably impressed by what he has seen in this country, and we venture to hold that he will henceforth think better of England for what it appears in India.

A GENTLEMAN in the neighbourhood of Glasgow has received the following letter, in reply to a communication he had occasion to address to the ex-Emperor of the French shortly after his arrival in England:—"The Emperor Napoleon thanks Mr. —— for his expression of sympathy. He is moved by the reception which is being given to him in England, of which he has always been a faithful friend; and he desires that his sentiments on this occasion be made known.—Chislehurst, 24th March, 1871."

McLEOD MEMORIAL FUND.

AT a meeting held on the 17th instant, the committee of the McLeod Memorial Fund made a report of progress. Rs. 5,897 having been subscribed, it was determined to request Sir Donald to sit for his portrait for the Lawrence Hall. This was estimated to cost Rs. 500. The remainder is to be funded for supplying a "McLeod Medal" for any subject in any educational institution in the Punjab Sir Donald may name, the device of the die to be also his own choice. Rs. 5,000 seems a large sum to be devoted to supplying an annual medal, but the yearly balance in excess of requirement is to supply a suitable prize to accompany the medal.
—*Indian Public Opinion.*

AN ESCAPED PRISONER.

WE noticed in a recent number the daring escape of one Moulton, an East Indian Railway guard, from Nynee jail. We hear that by the aid of some friendly railway guard, he got down the line in a goods train as far as Deoree, the last station before Jubbulpore. Here he got into an ekka and proceeded to Chindwarra, the first station on the G. I. P. Railway. The railway police got possession of the information almost immediately, but they have not followed up their clue with success, for no more has been heard of him. We fear that any delicate compliment paid to the detective ingenuity of the force would be felt to be misplaced, and might possibly be misinterpreted.—*Pioneer*, Apr. 24.

STORM AT ALLAHABAD.

THE storm from the North-West which visited Murree on Monday last, which broke with such fury over Meerut on Tuesday, which called in at Lucknow on Wednesday, and between dates was doing damage almost everywhere on its line, reached Allahabad in very good spirits on Friday. At about half-past five in the evening the east wind, which had been blowing for several days, increased in strength and for an hour blew "freshly;" but at about half-past six it was evident that mischief—more than a dust-storm—was brewing. An ugly cloud came up from the west. The wind chopped round, and with a continuous accompaniment of thunder and variations of hail, lightning, and lumps of rain, played very noisy music until seven o'clock. The damage done to houses was, we are glad to hear, very slight—a few pieces of the Chatham lines blew down, a few servants houses blew up, the tiles of the mess-house of the R. A. came off badly, as also did many of the cranky erections in the bazaars. With the trees, however, the storm was much more rough, and the damage it did was very considerable, many trees being broken off short, a few blown clean out by the roots, and a very great number maimed. The mangoes and lichis are of course nowhere—or rather, they are everywhere but where they ought to be.—*Pioneer*, April 24.

MR. VOYSEY AND THE BRAHMOS.

THE *Indian Mirror*, a Calcutta organ of the Brahmo Somaj, has the following:—

The English papers received by the last mail corroborate our anticipations regarding Mr. Voysey's future movements. We thought, we were pretty sure, that his liberation from the trammels of ecclesiastical authority would give him full and free scope of action, augment the sphere of his usefulness, and bring him away from half measures into the direct work of his real mission. So it will be. He has already undertaken a missionary tour to London through some of the important provincial towns, and has announced visits and lectures and sermons of a Theistic character. He has gone out of his vicarage at Tadcaster, a bold and uncompromising apostle of Theism. We are also told that he is going to establish a Free Church of the One True God in London. This is as it should be. We congratulate the liberal religious community in England on having at last succeeded in securing a zealous Theistic preacher, who will fight and shrink not and will nobly consecrate his heart and soul to the organization of a Theistic community similar to the Brahmo Somaj. Here is what he says in a private letter received by a friend in Calcutta. "I shall, shortly migrate to London and open a church there of my own. Trust me, it will be pure Theism there." We cannot resist the temptation of publishing the following extract from the same letter:—

"It is a marvel indeed in our eyes that the great law which regulated human progress centuries and centuries ago should have to-day a new and momentous illustration. From India, in the remotest ages of civilization, came all the culture of Europe; and all its religious ideas, nearly all its laws and certainly all morality. Now India is the first to have publicly inaugurated what will be the religion of many ages to come until newer and brighter light shall dawn upon mankind. We have had our Theists in Europe, in England especially, and in America, but no organization of Theists into one body—one temple as yet, no celebrations. History will preserve this fact, depend on it, to illustrate for the thousandth time that India is the cradle of human intelligence and progress—the East is the mother of the West."

COURT MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, at Meean Meer, on the 17th March (Col. H. R. Courtenay, R.A., president,) Gunner James Franey, F Battery F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—

First.—Conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Meean Meer, on the 7th March 1871, while a prisoner undergoing sentence of a district court martial, in the garrison prison, offered violence against Privates E. Garnett and M. Keenan, of the 37th Regiment, when employed as escort over him, by throwing a stool at them.

Second.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Meean Meer, on the 7th March 1871, while a prisoner undergoing sentence of a district court martial, in the garrison prison, offered violence against Provost assistant Corporal William Colwell, by throwing a padlock at him, the said corporal being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office, saying also—"I wish it had struck you," or words to that effect.

He was found guilty on both charges, and sentenced to suffer penal servitude for the term of fifteen years; to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service; and also to be marked with the letters B. C.

The Commander-in-Chief has commuted the term of penal servitude to seven years, of which the first five years are to be carried out in India. The ceremony of drumming out is dispensed with.

CHIPS FROM STATE RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

I.

(Superintending R. Engineer to Executive.)—"When can you let me have the quantities of earthwork for your division?"

(Executive.)—"We have not got the formation level yet, the quantities can be ready in a week when that is obtained."

(Supg. R. E.)—"Can you not get them without it?"

(Exec. E., astonished.)—"No, sir!"

(Supg. R. E., looking over indent book with clerk.)—"Let us see when it can arrive. Good heavens! Never ordered! Great oversight! Write a telegram at once ordering it from England—order two while you are about it, and direct that they shall be sent in different ships, so that we may be sure of not being delayed."

(N. B.—The "formation level" is the surface of the railway below ballast. The Superintending Engineer in question might therefore as well have indented for the path of a comet.)

II.

(Superintending R. E. to Visitor, also professional.)—"Look here, you see I've got the section—plotted in kilometre lengths, each on a separate sheet, and bound them together as a book, rather an improvement on the old rolled up sections, eh?"

(Visitor.)—"How are you going to lay on your gradients?"

Answer not recorded.

III.

(Superintending Engineer to Executive R. E., who has been sent to set out embankment.)—"What on earth are you sinking this shaft for?"

(Executive R. E.)—"To find datum level."

(N. B.—"The datum level" is a purely imaginary line, on the section of a railway, used solely for the purpose of facilitating calculations and plotting. It would be perfectly useless if dug down to, and lies usually about a hundred feet under ground.)

IV.

(Exec. Eng. to Assistant.)—"Have you got those new webs stretched in my level?"

(Assistant.)—I don't know, sir; but I should think they must be, for I shut up six spiders in it last night.

V.

(Officer to D. P. W. Executive Engineer, the scientific authority of the District.)—"What horse power are the engines of our new ironclads—do you know, Z.?"

(Z.)—Oh, the new ironclads are all screws.

(Officer.)—"Yes, but what horse power are they?"

(Z.)—Don't you know? A screw steamer has *no* engines. The screw turns by the action of the waves: this is what gives the screw such an advantage over the paddle."

THE LATE MOROBA CANOBA AND BHOOLEEBAEE.

(*Daily Telegraph*, March 29.)

AMONG the latest names inscribed upon the roll of martyrs is that of Moroba Canoba, a Hindoo gentleman of the city of Bombay. Here, in England, the question will be asked, who was this personage; and why did he die? In Bombay, however, the inquiry would be unnecessary, for everybody there knew the deceased—at least by reputation; while the manner and reason of his death by suicide are topics which have engaged the discussion of Hindoo and Christian alike throughout British India. To ears familiar with the East the full title of the unfortunate man—Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba—would prove him to be a Hindoo of some distinction; and, indeed, as Judge of the Small Cause Court in the capital of Western India, he was to be ranked among the highest native officials. But he was best known—and, in the orthodox quarters, most disliked and abused—as a Reformer: as a man who, being one of the "twice-born" or sacred caste, strove hard to introduce all manner of shocking innovations into the ancient practice of Brahmanism, and, worst of all, the re-marriage of widows. It might have been forgiven to poor Moroba that he took new-fangled views of Ved and Pooran, laughed at *muntras* and "sacred threads," wore European stockings on his feet, and favoured the education of girls; but to advocate the right of Hindoo widows to re-marry made him positively *anathema* to all the Shastris and good people of the Concan. Moreover, he not only preached this heinous doctrine, but he had practised it; for, being left a widower between fifty and sixty years of age, with children, he espoused the young widow Bhooleebaee. This lady was a "relief," though only in the strict Hindoo sense. She had never been actually married, but in her extreme youth, at the age of eight years or so, she had been solemnly betrothed to a little boy who had subsequently died. The *laganputtras*, or "casting of horoscopes," had been drawn—the *Saptapudee*, or triple walk round the sacred fire, seven steps at a time, had been performed—the garments of the little pair had been tied together, and the tilla-cakes burned. After that Bhoolee and her small destined lord were "man and wife" by the rite called *Bruhm*, and when he died she would be, to all intents and purposes, a widow. The gold ornaments would be taken from her black hair, which would be cut off close to her head, and, instead of beautiful *saris* of purple, crimson, green, and amber, she would be condemned to wear till she died the melancholy white garb of a *rand*, or dead bride. This forlorn fate she endured, like millions of her countrywomen, till Moroba Canoba persuaded her to set a brave example, and marry him. She numbered only twenty-five years at this time, while her husband was more than twice as old; yet they were happy, as the witnesses proved upon the inquest, and in due time Bhooleebaee presented her spouse with a boy, named Hurrybhao, whose very existence was horror to orthodox Brahmanism.* As a matter of course, too, the whole family was declared outcast, and respectable Hindoos of the old view would rather have eaten with a Mhar or Mhang, "who are as the beasts," than with his Honour the Judge of the Small Cause Court. But they did worse than denounce and avoid the offender. They induced his children by the first marriage to persecute him at law, and suits were pending of a most unnatural and vexatious kind, when Moroba and his wife made up their minds to have no more of it. . . . .

Yet, no doubt, the kind flames consumed these unlucky reformers at least as quickly as other and better people; and, if orthodox Hindooism could but see it, here was one of their own ancient rites—the heroic *sati*, or suttee—performed by the outcast widow. Their most sacred books say, that when a wife dies with her husband's body upon the funeral pile or in the Ganges, her excellent virtue will bring both souls to the glory of *Swerga*; albeit the sins of the woman were "like the hairs upon her head," and the sins of the man "ten thousand *crores* told over ten thousand times." Our unimaginative and orderly rule has put an end to suttee in India, and it is curious that it should thus revive in an instance outside the true Hindoo church. Even reforming Hindoos know how to admire that bygone fiery proof of "love stronger than death;" they knew, the best of them, what noble thoughts of human life and love, mingled with ignoble bonds of custom, moved the Indian widow to die in the flames, or, at any rate, to submit uncomplainingly to the law which made her like a dead woman habited in a shroud after her lord was departed. But, in this sad end of those who wanted to assert the rights of human hearts as being above inelastic and undiscriminating edicts, the Brahmins might surely, in their turn, see that human nature is greater than the Shastras. They have not yet learned to see it; and the Hindoo women who, like poor Bhooleebaee, are doomed in early years to the state of *rand* will pass through life, loveless or secretly immoral, shuddering at the fate of Moroba Canoba's partner. There will be more cause than ever for Hindoo wives to assemble in the hot season, when fevers and cholera are most about, and keep the ceremony of *Vud Sevitree*. When, in the close weather of June, you see a group of women sitting without fine clothes or jewels at the foot of the many-rooted fig-tree, looking anxious and haggard, while they scatter the rice and flowers upon the red stone of the Genius of Evil, you may know them to be Hindoo wives! Their husbands are lying at home a little indisposed, and they are fasting there in the fierce sunshine, and praying hard to the demons, with gifts and garlands, not to make them widows. For the most part, their conjugal affection is very sincerely and unselfishly real: they would, many of them, give their lives that their dusky lords might live. But it is also terrible to their feminine souls, over and above affection, to think of the days when they must wear nothing but melancholy white, and have no longer hair to bind with jasmine buds and gold; and Moroba Canoba's enthusiastic effort to make his people see that love is truest when it is freest has, alas! ended for the present in the garden-well.

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* There is an error here, Moroba had no children by Bhooleebaee.

BAD TIMES FOR THE MORMONS.

THE Mormons are having what Americans call "a bad time." No attacks have been made upon them, nor are they being treated with the slightest trace of harshness or injustice. Yet their organization in the Territory of Utah is sustaining shocks which must end either in its being entirely remodelled or overthrown. For the first time in the history of the Mormons equal justice is being meted out to them. They are no longer persecuted as they were when they were driven from Missouri and Illinois, and compelled to seek a new home far remote from angry and cruel men. Neither can they now persecute the Gentiles as they did after they had established themselves in Salt Lake City, and thought themselves powerful enough to defy the authority of the Executive Government of the United States. Had the United States Judges who hold court in Utah done their duty at an earlier period, the changes now in progress would have already been completed, and the condition of the Saints would have been very different from what it is. But these Judges, allowing themselves to become the subservient tools of President Brigham Young, were neither a terror to evildoers, nor a protection to well-behaved citizens. Their successors have acted in a very different way. They administer the law as they find it, not as it suits Brigham Young. In the exercise of his undoubted discretion, the Chief Justice of Utah has recently refused to admit to the privileges of citizenship a Mormon living in a state of bigamy, and openly violating the law of the United States. If this rule be followed in future, then polygamy will become a blunder as well as a vice. Another piece of usurpation has been checked by the same Court. The Legislature of Utah had sanctioned the alienation of the public domain as a reward for good and obedient Mormons. The legality of all these gifts of land is now denied. While the Law Courts are thus effecting a silent revolution by simply administering the law, the miners who now flock to Utah in order to work its rich silver mines are making fascinating offers of marriage to the Mormon girls. Many are said to have succumbed to the temptation of securing husbands whom they may love without fear of competition. It is clear that polygamy is now upon its trial, and it is probable that, though Mormonism may survive, the fate of polygamy is sealed.—*Daily News*, March 31.

"SHOW SUNDAY."

(*Daily Telegraph*, March 27.)

YESTERDAY was the day which is known amongst artists as "Show Sunday"—a day which has a good right to its place in the calendar as one of the red-letter festivals of the year. By annual custom our artists on that day display to the admiring gaze of their more favoured friends the fruits of their year's industry. Their work, at any rate, has been proceeding well. They have been undisturbed by the din and horrors of the battle-field, and here we have the results. We can well imagine what a feeling of satisfaction and of very reasonable pride there must be in the artist's mind as he lets the sunshine into his studio on Show Sunday, and quietly thinks over his year's work before even his friends are admitted to see what he has accomplished. Of course, if he be really an ambitious man, he will feel that he has in many respects fallen short of his own ideal; but if he be a reasonable one, and is conscious that he has done his best, there will be no reason for regret. Others will see beauties where his own overcritical eye can only discern faults; and in this strange self-condemnation lies his best hope for the future. His friends see the work, but he knows what he had intended it to be. He sits in judgment upon himself, and in some respects he is the best, in others the worst, critic in the room. The public, unless we are greatly mistaken, will not be of opinion that our artists have gone back this year, however hard any one of their number may be upon himself. Let us say a few words, though not at all in the way of criticism, about the pictures which will be seen when the doors of the Academy are thrown open. It is very unfair to the artists that the quality of their work should be canvassed when the public has not the opportunity of seeing the picture which is the subject of remark. What if the critic be mistaken? Critics are not always right. Some weeks must elapse before the artist can set himself right with his countrymen by simply pointing to his picture, and asking for the judgment of the world upon the value of the production.

It is sad to think how many of the familiar names will be found wanting in the Academy catalogue of this year. Stanfield, Maclise, Creswick, and other old friends, are gone, and we shall see no more pleasant work from their hands—though what they have actually done remains to us, and will be more earnestly studied than ever. Their successors, however, have not been idle. The first question asked will be, almost universally, "What has Millais done this year?" The answer is, Mr. Millais contributes to the exhibition at least one very important picture, on which he will take the opinion of the world as being among the greatest in thought, conception, and execution of all his efforts. The subject is taken from the Old Testament. Moses is sitting on the rock, while Aaron and Hur hold up his hands to stay the battle. We may say, without indiscretion, that high expectations are entertained of this picture, as being at least one of the two or three great paintings of the year. Mr. Millais sends us another important work, "The Somnambulist." The time is midnight. A girl, in her night-dress, has wandered out of a cottage, holding in her hand a candlestick. She is passing along the edge of a cliff, and one step to right or left would consign her to certain destruction. The same versatile artist also contributes several portraits to the Academy, and a landscape on which many hopes are founded. Mr. Frith will give us a great picture of the old sort. This time it is not the Great Western Terminus, nor the Derby Day, nor the Ramsgate Sands, but the gambling tables at Homburg, from which he has taken his subject; and a better scene for this artist's peculiar style of work it would be difficult to find. We shall be surprised if the verdict of the public in the approaching season should be that Mr. Frith has at all fallen off from the level of his previous performances. Mr. E. M. Ward is true to his character as an historical painter. We have first Anna Boleyn in the Tower awaiting her trial; and next Goldsmith's failure as a physician. Mr. Val Prinsep contributes many works to the exhibition. We have from him a mythological subject—Odin, the God of War, blind of one eye, and wandering over the snow attended by his two ravens. One of these ravens is Thought, the other Memory—one is whispering in his ear, the other hopping at his feet. The artist has, besides, a very pleasant little picture of a girl going upstairs and holding on a plate the dinner for the dog who is following her. He also contributes some portrait sketches, among which is one of three young girls selecting a dress, and another of a child playing with a goat. A conspicuous portrait will be that of M. Joachim, by Mr. Hallé. So far as foreign artists are concerned, we shall have more than one work from Alma Tadema; and we are informed that Langie is to send a picture which represents St. Louis in the act of distributing alms.

Beyond all doubt a favourite picture of the year will be from an artist who has already won golden opinions from the public—Mr. George Leslie. He presents us with a bevy of sweet English girls, whom he describes as "Nausicaa and her Attendants." Nausicaa and her young friends have been down to the river side, and have washed the clothes, as the custom was with Princesses in those days. They have bathed, and played, and roused up Ulysses and now they are at home again. The young ladies are placing a myrtle wreath upon Nausicaa's head. If the nymph of the "Odyssey" was half as beautiful as Mr. Leslie has made his Nausicaa, we can well understand what an excitement there must have been in Phœnicia about the Royal bride. Mr. Calderon gives us "A Duchess and a Hairdresser." The hairdresser is just bringing her Grace's hair up to the point of actual perfection, and her maids are putting her dress and train to rights, and taking care that nothing should go wrong at the supreme moment. There is then "The Bookworm," from the quaint and careful pencil of Mr. Marks, in his best and most finished style. The Old Middle Temple Garden, with its legend of the White and Red Roses, has been chosen by Mr. Pettie as the subject of his study, and a very graceful picture is the result. There is a "Quakers' Meeting"—surely a whimsical theme—from Mr. Crowe, which will, no doubt, receive much attention, so well has he elaborated his idea. Mr. Yeames gives us Harvey, famous for his discoveries on the circulation of the blood; the physiologist is quietly reading his book while Cavaliers and Roundheads are fighting the battle of Edgehill in the distance. Mr. Orchardson has painted a brilliant picture of St. Mark's at Venice, as fine and dazzling as such a thing can be. Then we have Mr. Wynfield, who has painted the dead body of the first Duke of Buckingham, with the Duchess fainting at the dreadful sight. Such are among the leading contributions of our most famous artists; and although what we have said amounts to little more than a catalogue of names, it is enough to show that there will be no falling off in works of importance on the walls of the Academy this season. We confess to a very keen desire to know what our younger painters have been about. What we shall have from gentlemen of established reputation remains a pretty constant quantity; but what progress have the young men—the artists of the future—actually made? It is they who must maintain the artistic honour of the country when their time comes to pass from the junior to the leading rank.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

(*Graphic.*)

THE London season has commenced most auspiciously and although it is said that it will be of somewhat short duration it certainly is far more brilliant than for some years past. A French lady plaintively remarked to us the other day that to cross Regent Street was "*un vrai supplice*," so uninterrupted is the stream of carriages and other vehicles.

April, with its soft winds and gentle showers, always produces a great change in the toilettes of our fashionable circles. Velvet, except as a trimming, is entirely discarded; satin, moire antique, silk, and Irish poplin are the favourite materials for matrons, whilst the young people gladly resume the gauzy fabrics from which they are debarred during the winter.

A dress recently worn by Lady N—— at a ball was greatly admired. The long train-skirt was of silver grey *gros Metternich*, with a deep flounce of black Mechlin lace. Tunic of the same lace fastened back with large bows of dahlia coloured velvet. Headdress of velvet, lace, and diamonds.

At the same ball a youthful bride, recently arrived from Ireland, created quite a sensation. She wore a dress of white Irish poplin with a delicate silvery sheen over it, which baffles description. The tunic was of Limerick lace; on the corsage, which was trimmed with the same costly lace, was a wreath of shamrock, with a chain down the left side of the tunic, terminating in a bouquet of lilies of the valley and shamrock. The copper coloured hair of *la belle Irlandaise*, which is the envy of all feminine beholders, was arranged *à la Minerve*, sprays of gold shamrock thickly studded with emeralds producing a novel effect. The jewelry also partook of the form of the national emblem. Another elegant toilette consisted of a demi-train skirt of pink gros grain, with three double ruchings of pink crape divided by bands of velvet; the front breadth trimmed *en tablier* with ruchings and bouquets of white heather, pink convolvuli, and fancy grass; an open tunic to correspond looped up in four places. Swiss bodice of silk and crape coiffure, curls and flowers.

The blue fever which annually attacks our population at this time reaches its crisis to-day, and although it will leave traces for some time to come, we can assure our readers that pink is the chosen colour for this season; from the deepest, to the lightest shade. Next in favour is mauve; green and brown also have not lost much of their popularity.

Morning costumes are particularly graceful and becoming. A dress of stone coloured and white striped camlet, piped with brown. On the skirt a flounce six inches deep; band and pleating of the same to finish off the flounce; second band with pleating on each side. Tunic *en tablier*, trimmed to correspond, looped up at the sides and back with bows; basque bodices with three large pleats at the back; double peaks in front. Bell sleeves. Embroidered linen cuffs and collar fastened with stud, and a *solitaire* of antique cameos.

A very effective morning costume consists of a petticoat of pink *batiste* with three fluted frills; the upper dress of the same material, alternate stripes of white with moss roses and plain pink, is edged with a narrow frill, and can be worn either as a casaque, or, by means of simple tape-fastenings, may be looped up. The bodice, high to the throat, requires no further trimming than a row of pink and white china buttons. Collar and cuffs of embroidered linen, brooch, earrings, and studs of painted china, with Cupid's heads on them. Hat of fine white straw, trimmed with pink taffeta and a long white feather. On a chilly day a short jacket of white serge, piped with pink, is suitable for this costume, or a pink Llama gipsy cloak, with a fancy white tassel. Black kid shoes, with Wurtemburg heels stitched with pink, bows and buckles; fine white Nottingham stockings, with pink clocks.

The materials most in vogue for spring wear are poplin, crystalline, *poult-de-soie*, royal cord and rich *faille* for dress toilettes. *Satine de Roubaix*, *chintz*, *fabrique à la comtesse*, *poil de chève*, and Mandarin lawn, for morning costumes. *Robes de déjeuner* are as elegant as convenient; they are made of mandarin lawn, muslinette, *piqué*, *percale*, and Danish alpaca. The favourite style fits easily to the figure in front; but at the back it is arranged in a double pleat and falls in graceful folds; those in muslinette and Mandarin lawn are trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon bows. For *piqué*, *percale*, and alpaca, black or white braid and embroidery are more appropriate.

For costume dresses crinolines are positively necessary, the "Princess Louise" *jupon* is an admirable and ingenious arrangement of waved steels, so flexible as to adapt itself to the movements of its wearer, and yet to support a heavily trimmed skirt gracefully.

A well-known London firm has invented a new corset, the "Curvilinear," which has both novelty and beauty of workmanship to recommend it. Attached to it, as well as their other forms of corset, is a new busk, more durable and secure when fastened than those constructed in the ordinary method. A new crinoline is also introduced, the "Duplex," the form and advantages of which are, no doubt, familiar to our readers.

Our male readers will be glad to hear of two new styles of hair dressing, invented by a well-known Court *coiffeur*, which do not make the heads of their wearers appear twice their natural size. The *coiffure Minerve* is suitable for full dress; it consists of a broad plait, which forms a coronet across the head. On the plait at intervals are placed small sprays of gold leaves and diamond wheatears, the effect is of a diadem of jewels; the back hair is arranged in plaits terminating in curls, an *aigrette* of diamonds fastens a small feather or flowers. The *coiffure Esclave* is more simple; the hair is tied in three loose knots, the ends are turned back from the forehead, and fastened under the third knot. Three gold chain-rings appear to confine the knots. No flowers are worn with this coiffure, but ribbons or velvet may be substituted for the rings.

An old fashion has been revived. *Chatelaines* are again worn, attached to the waistband; they are made in gold, silver, steel, or leather, and are really useful little appendages.

The shapes of bonnets are varied to suit the tastes of their wearers, the gipsy is decidedly on the wane; white or pink terry velvet with lilac, heather, water lilies, or arum lilies has a very pretty effect. A white chip bonnet, trimmed with black velvet and red, white, and yellow roses, looks stylish with a black or dark dress. A white honey-comb straw bonnet, trimmed with oak leaves mixed green and faded, in the front a *cerise faille* coronet, has also a very good effect. Brown is still much patronised by people with quiet taste.

RELATIVE to the reporting of Parliamentary speeches, the London correspondent of the *Scotsman* says—"It has been notified by one leading journal to the occupants of the front benches of the House of Commons, that, except in very rare cases, the reports of all speeches delivered after twelve o'clock will be greatly curtailed. If this rule be enforced, midnight oratory will receive its death blow. One night last week there was a long discussion which was not reported at all in any of the papers, and the members who took part in it have since had to prepare their speeches for publication in *Hansard*. In another instance, the speech of a Cabinet Minister was subjected to an extraordinary amount of compression."

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COURTESY TO WOMEN.

(*Saturday Review*, Mar. 25.)

IT is a popular superstition that politeness to women is one of the permanent signs of established civilization. We are accustomed to hear it lauded as one of the fairest fruits of Christianity, as a legacy of the early chivalric period, improved and adorned by the treasured learning, the progressive refinement, and the cultivated thoughtfulness of humaner ages. This is what we might reasonably expect to be the case. Indeed it would not be difficult to argue that, as women are the principal debtors to Christianity for the position and consideration they enjoy, so, in proportion as Christianity becomes more developed, their position ought to become one of greater consideration and increased respect. But, before discussing the theory of the subject, it may be as well to see what are the actual facts which bear upon it.

It was long supposed that France enjoyed, if not the monopoly, at least the pre-eminence, of courteous attention to women. Most of us can remember the time when one of the parrot-notes most familiar to middle-class English women was the "politeness of Frenchmen." There was, indeed, a certain kind of politeness which had a singular attraction for the female Browns and Robinsons newly landed on the foreign strands of Calais and Boulogne. They came from a society the male members of which were awkwardly shy or impertinently brusque, abrupt in speech and ungraceful in demeanour, and they found themselves among men who were *prévenants* in their attentions, *empressés* in their manners, and demonstrative in their speeches; who uncovered their heads with the humility of courtiers, and poured forth compliments with the fluency of *improvisatori*. Nothing could be more delicious, charming, and seductive. Clearly, the French were the only men who knew how to treat women with proper respect, and France was the only country fit for women to live in. Of course, like every other general description, that of French politeness, once accepted, retained its original authority. In process of time the large infusion of English visitors multiplied the opportunities of studying French society and verifying its assumptions. The external signs which had captivated the British fancy still continued. There was the same uncovering of heads, the same galvanic opening of the jaws, the same redundance of pretty phrases as of yore. But some discontented men were heard to insinuate that there was nothing more than these, and that these were not sufficient to constitute true politeness. The first announcement of this heresy was—by the women—set down to the brutal coarseness of the John Bull mind. But this sort of snubbing did not suppress the obnoxious criticism on the part of the men, or prevent women themselves from using their own eyes and judgment. Railways not only brought more travellers into France, but carried them to all parts of France. By degrees the film of the old superstition dropped from the eyes of strangers, and a new, if a more unpleasant, vision took its place. First of all, it was seen that in many of the provinces a larger proportion of the dirtiest and foullest drudgery on farms was performed by French women than English women had to put up with in any but the most exceptional parts of rural England. It was out of the question that there could be much respect for women in those parts in which they habitually shared the labours of the ox, the ass, and the mule. And whatever doubt might still linger in charitable minds as to the gallantry of Jaques towards Jeannette was set at rest on the first visit to the rural festivities at which provincial Jacqueses and Jeannettes disported themselves. Then it was also seen that while in the towns the "gallant" French shopkeeper was amusing himself at the café or theatre, his wife was attending to the business of the shop or the *comptoir*, was trafficking, or making up accounts, or taking some useful part in the labours of household management. Next, it was seen that in the streets the "gallant" Frenchman was singularly chary of any gallantry—except that of the most equivocal kind—to women whom he did not know, or who were old, plain, and uninteresting; that he pushed them off the pavement, or shouldered them with the most ungallant disregard to their weakness, helplessness, and claims on his attentions. But the most complete disillusion as to French gallantry was that which was supplied by travelling from one part of France to another. It was only necessary to witness the cool disregard for the comfort of ladies exhibited by their male companions in railway carriages, in order to test the quality of that politeness with which the French had so long credited themselves. As soon as the door of the carriage was open, the burly *commerçant* or the Parisian *petit crevé* pushed aside the unprotected women who were waiting to enter, and, bouncing in, secured the best seat for himself, and the next best for his cloaks and valise, leaving the weaker sex to struggle as it might. If possible, a more offensive selfishness was exhibited at the *table d'hôte* whereat the passengers dined. Not only did the polite Frenchmen generally secure the best seats for themselves, but they took good care to appropriate the best parts of the best joints. We are speaking of course generally, and of the average male travellers found in French railway carriages, and specially of the *commis-voyageurs*. There were always exceptional instances of the highest and purest courtesy; but the rarity of their occurrence, and the rank of the men by whom the courtesy was shown, seemed to indicate that proverbial French politeness had never characterized the nation as a whole, but had even in its palmiest days, been confined to the old Court, the ancient *noblesse*, and the hierarchy of professional and literary life. It was a worthy ambition on the part of the *bourgeoisie* and the peasantry to imitate the refined manners of the Court which they had overturned; but it was a misfortune for them, for the nation, and especially for the women, that the bulk of Frenchmen never imbibed the true spirit of the chivalric sentiment, and never attained to more than a superficial knowledge of its external signs.

All this was a particularly disagreeable discomfiture of the ancient prejudice in favour of French gallantry. As many of those who entertained it clung to the ancient belief that politeness must necessarily be of Continental origin, and could only be cultivated as an exotic on British soil, they turned their disappointed gaze to the fair fields of Italy. Where was genuine courtesy so likely to be found as in the native land of "Gentilizza" and "cortesia"? And in some respects the inquirers were rewarded by the result of their search. In Rome they found an external deference to women. But a further search elicited nothing better than this outward show. In other cities there was not even that. In Florence the men jostle the ladies off the *trottoirs* into the middle of the streets; in the shops the tradesmen use towards them a tone and a manner which would be rude even towards fishwomen; and then—as to the unspeakable abominations of sight and smell which defile the streets of Florence, Rome, and Naples—how is it possible to reconcile the toleration of them with any respect for the dignity or modesty of women? It may be urged in the defence of the Neapolitans that they are an uneducated and half-civilized people without learning or manners. It may be said for the Romans that they have lived so long under the dominion of priests that they are still children. But no such pleas can be urged for Florence. One is simply struck dumb with wonder that, in a city adorned by the culture of gifted men and refined women, the centre of the most polite and genial society in Italy, a place consecrated by the memories of immortal literature and immortal art, the public streets should be desecrated by the obtrusive evidences of a ubiquitous indecency. Yet so it is. A woman who lives in Florence must, when she walks abroad, either be put perpetually to the blush, or forget how to blush at all. It would be difficult to argue that, in such a place and such a state of things, there can be a general or hearty respect for women, or that the women can feel much self-respect. To expect either would be to expect to gather grapes rom thistles.

We are not going to infer from these premisses that we Britons are ourselves always and in all places the embodiment of chivalric courtesy to women. So long as it is necessary to form Vigilance Committees in order to protect suburban women from the dominical assaults of suburban "bloods," we cannot claim for our race the general diffusion of a tender and respectful gallantry. But we think we may safely assert that among our educated classes this virtue is more conspicuous than among the corresponding classes of other European countries. We believe that women travelling alone will always receive more respectful and kindly attention from men in England than elsewhere. We believe that they will not be pushed off into the worst seats, or served with the worst food, or left shivering in helpless bewilderment on cold and windy platforms, so much as they would be in France and Italy. We admit that sometimes, though rarely, they may in travelling be exposed to the impertinent attention of rich snobs. But our theory only concerns men who are not so much rich as educated. And we are quite sure that any Englishwoman might walk through the grimiest lanes of Manchester without seeing sights so repulsive to delicacy as she must see in the finest streets of Naples or Florence.

That women do not receive the same amount of attention in England as they do in the United States is true. There it is a positive cultus, exaggerated, as cults generally are, by fashion, superstition, or caprice. Its exaggeration is fatal to its beauty. When male courtesy ceases to provoke gratitude or reciprocity, it ceases to perform its intended function. When attentions are extorted as a right their flavour and spirit are gone. When two gaunt middle-aged women take up a position of blockade by the chairs of two inoffensive men, and one drawls out, "I wonder how long we're to be kept standing," and the other drawls in reply, "I don't know what's become of men's gallantry," the immediate capitulation of the besieger is a tribute to female pertinacity, not to sentimental tenderness. Yet it was from a feeling of tenderness to the imputed helplessness of woman that the code of chivalry arose. Woman was supposed to be weak and powerless, and the help of man was dictated by the precepts both of Christianity and of generosity. Had the earlier ages known the institution of strong-minded middle-aged females, of strange attire, voluble tongue, and exacting demeanour, it is probable that the code of chivalry might have been modified. As it is, a law made for the protection of the most charming has been confirmed to the advantage of the least interesting of the sex; and it is much to the credit of American men that, in their own country, they exercise a traditional gallantry even under the most unpleasing conditions. Perhaps neither they nor the objects of their attention know how much their practice is influenced by the discipline of ancestral Puritanism. We suspect that in England the sort of gallantry exhibited by the Cavalier and non-Puritan world was often anything but respectful; and that true courtesy, like cleanliness and punctuality, was among the special virtues of a lowlier and sterner class. It certainly is the case that, if one wants to find the most widespread and profound courtesy to women now-a-days, one must look for it not among the "polite" French or the refined Italians, but among the descendants of the American pilgrims or among the cultivated representatives of English Puritans.

How far modern theories of female education and women's rights are compatible with the continuance of this virtue, it is difficult to say. Gallantry was first instituted on behalf of forlorn creatures whose helplessness was one of their strongest charms, and who were as ignorant of ambition as they were of the alphabet. We do not say that it will perish under the Gorgon gaze of learned females elbowing medical students in dissecting-rooms, or of fast women aping the dissolute slang of fast men; but we state the case very mildly when we prophesy that this rivalry of the two sexes will put the chivalrous virtues to a very severe test indeed. Perhaps it would not be too much to assert that the exacting women, the hermaphroditish women, and the fast women have an equal contempt for true politeness on the part of men and for the sentiment by which it is inspired.

THE STATE OF PARIS.

THE *Liberté* (March 30) states that there are nightly skirmishes in the neighbourhood of St. Cloud between the National Guards serving under the Central Committee and the troops of the line under General Ducrot. On Tuesday the affair became so serious that General Ducrot deemed it necessary to break up the bridge of boats on the Seine between Sèvres and Billancourt. All the attempts of the insurgents against Mont Valérien have hitherto been unsuccessful. The same paper says that the chief of the detective police of London is now in Paris, having been informed that there are at present about 4,000 English thieves in that city. Several trains loaded with goods from Havre for Paris have returned to the former town in consequence of inability to discharge their freight at Batignolles station. The revolution has introduced confusion into the ranks of that useful body of men, the pompiers or firemen of Paris, a wholesale disbandment being insisted upon by some, and the election of their officers by the whole corps being demanded by others. In the meantime many of the men have deserted. The following is a statement of the "reforms" which the Communists of the 14th Arrondissement deem to be urgent, and which have been posted on the walls in the district:—"Programme of the electoral meetings of the 14th Arrondissement, imposed upon the three candidates whom it has elected:—1. Acceptance by all those whom it elects of an imperative mission. 2. The immediate election of four municipal delegates for the public security, to replace the commissaries of police, those functionaries no longer having any agents under their orders. 3. Immediate suppression of the charitable institution (*Bureau de Bienfaisance*), to be replaced partly by family committees of the National Guard and partly by a civil commission. 4. Abolition of prostitution in all forms. 5. Immediate substitution of free schools, giving exclusively secular and national instruction, in place of the religious congregations. 6. Abolition of the authorized employment offices (*Bureaux de Placement*) and the substitution of offices placed at the disposition of the corporations of workmen, and an office established at the Mairie. 7. The election of a jury to decide causes with defined powers. Moreover, the candidates have undertaken to urge in the Communal Council of the city of Paris the following reforms:—1. The suppression of the budget for religious worship and the return to the State of the property which has been unduly detained by the clergy. 2. Are civil and commercial law proceedings to be gratuitous? 3. Suppression of the right of seizure in execution of household goods. 4. One sole tax—a progressive tax upon property. 5. Abolition of all monopolies, privileges, and immunities. 6. All civil offices to be subject to competition and absolute responsibility of all functionaries. 7. Gratuitous and compulsory education for all classes and both sexes. 8. The right of association. 9. Immediate suppression of standing armies." According to the *Patrie* the system of requisitions commenced by the Central Committee is continued by the Commune, and has extended to the suburbs. On Tuesday the bakers at Boulogne were required by a body of the National Guards to deliver a large quantity of bread, for which they received in exchange bonds signed by some unknown person. The *Figaro*, which has reappeared, announces that as a measure of prudence it will for the present abstain from publishing any political articles. It mentions, however, as one of the consequences of the present state of affairs, that since the 18th of March 150,000 Parisians have quitted the capital, and the 200,000 foreigners who were expected to rush with eagerness to inspect the besieged city have not appeared. The loss to the remaining inhabitants it calculates to be something like 260,000,000f. The same paper asserts that the 500 millions which it was stipulated should be paid to the Prussians on the 31st of March in consideration of the evacuation of the northern forts have been raised and are in the possession of the Government at Versailles.

THE ANTECEDENTS OF THE PARIS REVOLUTION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*.)

THE programme of the Paris insurgents—if, indeed, they must not already be styled the Paris Government—is one of singular significance. The policy indicated in it, however, is not new. It was foreshadowed in the speeches of the French delegates at the Working Men's International Congress at Basle. When the reorganization of Europe on Socialist principles was there discussed, it was objected that as regards France the peasantry offered an insurmountable obstacle. They were more numerous than the workmen of the towns, and their one political idea was admitted to be detestation of Communism. The French delegates had their answer ready. If the peasantry could not be converted they must be set aside. The rights of the Universal Republic were absolute and indefeasible. They depended on the inherent virtue of the ideas which underlay them, not on a mere technical formula like the assent of the people. As soon, therefore, as circumstances would allow, the great towns of France ought to take the government of the country into their own hands, and the rural population would expiate by disfranchisement the crimes of which they had been guilty when enfranchised. The dreams of Basle have become reality in Paris. The purposeless insurrection of Montmartre has taken shape under the same hands that sketched the Socialist future at the Working Men's Congress. France, enduring worse at the hands of her own children than at those of the Germans, disappears from view, and in her stead there rises a federation of communes. Enfranchised Paris no longer calls herself a capital. She has passed of her own free will into the position of "an insurgent town." She sees that if she is to remain such the "national unity" will be "shattered," but that is a consequence she is prepared to face. Still she will not refuse to do her part in restoring it, provided that her co-operation is given on her own terms. In her own name, "and in the names of Lyons and Marseilles, and soon perhaps of ten other large towns," she will "study the clauses of the contract which ought to bind them to the nation," and will "lay down an ultimatum to the treaty which they intend to sign." The ultimatum will stipulate for three conditions—a guarantee for the autonomy and municipal sovereignty of the federated communes, the freedom of the "connection existing between the Commune and the representatives of the national unity," and the "promulgation of an electoral law by which the representatives of the towns shall not for the future be absorbed by the representatives of the country districts." If the Assembly does not accept these conditions the national unity cannot be re-established since on no other terms will Paris consent again to become the capital of France. If this be madness, it is madness with a certain method in it. Some such arrangement as this has evidently been for years in the minds of the "International" leaders in France, and they will hardly, now that the opportunity of trying the experiment has been unexpectedly vouchsafed them, let it slip without a serious effort at realizing their vision.

We have here the first exhibition on a large scale of the substitution of class patriotism for territorial patriotism which has been one of the characteristics of the great industrial developments of the last twenty years. In this programme of the Paris proletariat France is never mentioned, except as a thing apart, a Power to treat with if treating be possible, to coerce if coercion be necessary. This constitutes a radical distinction between the present and all former revolutions. In 1789, and through the years of violence that followed, each successive faction as it rose to power claimed to speak in the name of France, and aimed at governing France. The Commune of Paris does nothing of the kind. It does not ask for submission on the part of the provinces or their representatives; it asks for the recognition of its own independence. Paris has separated itself from France, and though it will not refuse to form a new union with her, it professes no anxiety on the subject, and no alarm or distress at the break-up of French unity which must follow upon a permanent severance. The Paris workmen contemplate such a catastrophe with as much coolness as the Southern States of America contemplated the dissolution of the union immediately before secession. They were not anxious to precipitate the catastrophe, but they were not prepared to sacrifice any of their demands in order to avert it. Just in the same way the Commune will consent once more to become a part of France if, in doing so, it gets all it asks for; but the least of the concessions for which it was stipulates is more dear to it than the unity of the nation. The road by which the workmen have reached this point is that of trade-unionism. They have ceased to regard the masters for whom they labour and the buyers for whom they produce as in any sense their fellow-countrymen. A workman belonging to another State seems nearer to them than a man of another class belonging to the same State. This is the explanation of the increasingly and cosmopolitan character which trade-unionism has assumed of late years. The International Society has aimed at uniting the artisan of every country in a league against their common enemy, the capitalist. In States where the political organization is strong its leaders have usually kept aloof from politics. Revolutions are only precious in their eyes when they can be made to further Socialist projects. For the same reason they took no part in French politics immediately after the war. A Republic in which the whole French nation was represented would have interfered with their designs rather than promoted them, since it would have been a Republic founded on compromise—a Republic in which the views of the peasantry and the small proprietors would have had an equal claim to consideration with the views of the town workmen. But the peculiar position in which Paris was left after the conclusion of peace—its desertion by the Government, and the open dislike expressed to it in the Assembly—offered a new field of action. A revolution in which only the great towns should take part, a Republic in which all the Republicans should be of one class, would give to the operations of International Society the leverage of a recognized political status. For the first time there would be a European Government organized on the principles of a trade union, and directing all its energies to the one end of subordinating capital to labour.

Several conditions combined to make the occasion unusually favourable. The policy of the Empire had widened the natural gulf between Paris and the rural population. The latter had avowedly been used to hold Paris down. The chief title of Napoleon III. to the votes of his supporters was that he had seen in universal suffrage an instrument for making the country supreme over the towns. This was his contribution to political science, and France is now reaping the fruits of it in the emancipation of the Paris workman from all sense of kinship with other Frenchmen. The reactionary character of the Assembly was another piece of good luck. It was clear as soon as it met that nothing but the personal influence of M. Thiers kept the majority of the deputies from sending the Republic about its business, and even those Republicans who recognized M. Thier's sincerity of purpose were not pleased to find themselves dependent on the unlooked-for goodwill of a late convert from Orleanism. The attitude of the Assembly towards Paris, again, had irritated the Paris bourgeoisie and thus predisposed them to listen with favour to that "talk of their municipality, of their natural franchise, of that dream of every good bourgeois of Paris—'Paris governed by itself,' to which the "Parisian correspondent" of the *Times* referred in his letter on Wednesday. Even M. John Lemoine, the most outspoken of the journalists who have opposed the insurgents, dwells with bitterness on that fanatical provincialism which will neither come to Paris to govern it nor yet allow it that amount of self-government which is accorded to the smallest village that possesses a mayor. And then, to crown all, there was among the working classes of Paris themselves that near prospect of starvation which makes men eager to catch at any scheme, however visionary, which professes to offer them certain food. Paris has been made a great industrial centre by the Empire, and now the factitious industry created by the Empire has disappeared and carried away with it the means of livelihood of hundreds of thousands.

A SCOTCH MINISTER'S TRIALS.

(*Saturday Review*, March 25.)

THE Kirk of Scotland enjoys one privilege at least which is denied to the Church of England. When a clergyman is presented to a living, the parishioners have a right of making objections. Something of the kind has often been desired by parishioners in this country, but the proceedings at a late trial before the Presbytery of Linlithgow make it doubtful, to say the least, whether the peace of congregations would be promoted by such an arrangement. A certain Mr. Thomson has been "called" to the spiritual charge of Queensferry, and, as one of the incidents of his call, has had to preach five trial sermons, which have been unfortunate enough to provoke a good deal of criticism. As we are wholly ignorant what degree of ill-success in the pulpit is held sufficient to disqualify the presentee to a Scottish benefice, we shall not presume to pass any opinion on the merits of the case. It will be enough to consider what light the evidence throws on the kind of objections which average congregations would be likely to urge against a new incumbent if there were any tribunal bound to take cognizance of them. It must be premised, however, that Mr. Thomson's prayers seem to have given quite as much offence as his sermons. In this respect the English clergy would have a decided advantage over their Scottish brethren. The manner of their devotions might be found fault with, but they could not be held responsible for the matter.

It seems to have been the misfortune of Mr. Thomson to have two opposite modes of utterance, both of which were equally distasteful to the witnesses. When he read his sermons he was "cold and unimpressive;" when he tried *extempore* preaching he became "very loud and excited." According to one witness he was occasionally excited even while reading, but then this was under circumstances which make some excitement natural. It was when he lost his place. It is further objected to him that under these circumstances he became "incoherent," but incoherence is but a venial sin in a man who is trying to make the end of one sentence fit into the beginning of another, and this under the eyes of a whole congregation of possible objectors. In the Kirk of Scotland, however, manner seems eminently to make the man. One witness complains that Mr. Thomson read the psalms with "exaggerated solemnity or pomposity." Another "objected to his vulgarity of manner." Another thought his manner "very unbecoming the position of a man who aspired to be a minister of the Church." This same witness described Mr. Thomson as assuming "a very excitable and vindictive appearance." Another objector, "when the presentee commenced to read the psalm, at once formed the opinion that it was the worst reading he ever heard in a church. Mr. Thomson's voice, he said, "was very unbecoming"—which seems rather a reflection on Providence—and "would grate very much on the ear of any one who had been in the habit of hearing good preaching." According to this witness Mr. Thomson's faults were the result of an effort to reach a too exalted standard. He "seemed to be trying to make himself look more solemn and reverend than it was in his nature to be." This opinion was formed, it appears, under circumstances of peculiar solemnity. At least, the witness, when repudiating the suggestion of the presentee's counsel that he might have allowed a certain pamphlet to prejudice him against Mr. Thomson's preaching adduced in proof that it could not have done so the fact that he (witness) "had been unwell all the previous week, and intended to do something great on the Monday following—namely, join in holy matrimony." With such a past and such a future it was clearly impossible that he should judge a preacher unfairly. The defect in the matter of the sermons which is most dwelt on by the objectors is the want of "general knowledge" displayed in them. In this respect the Scottish requirements seem to be more severe than our own. It is expected of a preacher that he shall be thoroughly acquainted with Scripture chronology, and "give proper utterance to Biblical history." One witness complains that Mr. Thomson said "that Isaiah prophesied hundreds of years before Cyrus"—an error which is perhaps attributable to an exaggerated desire to bring out the predictive element in the Old Testament. Further, a preacher must be acquainted with the theory of the tides; at least, it is mentioned as a ground of objection that, "in commenting on a verse in Psalm civ., which had reference to the water going up by the hills and down by the valleys, he adverted to the tidal wave in an incorrect way." It is fortunate for the author of a certain article in the *Edinburgh Review* that he is not obliged to preach trial sermons before the parishioners of Queensferry. The following extract from the evidence might easily have referred to the famous passage about the "streak of silver sea:"—"The presentee alluded to the war between France and Prussia, and to the sea surrounding this country, in a curious manner. He hoped the sea would prevent the 'invaders from coming across' and that 'it would long form a barrier.'" The "Happy England" type of oratory is clearly not in favour in the Kirk.

Mr. Thomson's prayers seem to have been still less to the taste of the objectors than his sermons. They are described as "incoherent, irreverent, and containing many repetitions." He "prayed three times in one day for the poor." He "prayed frequently for the Queen, and all members of the State; then he prayed for all magistrates, and particularly for the Queensferry magistrates." He "prayed for the provost five times." He "prayed for the authorities twice, and for the Christian Churches twice, and for the people of all classes twice." It seems to be an especial offence in the ears of the Queensferry congregation for a clergyman to pray for his brethren. "I never," said one witness, "heard ony minister pray for the Linlithgow presbytery, or ony ither presbytery." The crime was aggravated in Mr. Thomson's case by the unusual fervour with which this particular prayer was delivered. "It just seemed as if he had a great lot o' water in his stomach, and let it burst oot." It is further charged against him that he "spoke in his prayers about a man who had broken his leg." The witness who condemned this practice stated, however, that he had no abstract objection to "a minister praying for a man with a broken leg." It was the way Mr. Thomson did it that "produced a bad impression." The self-helpfulness of the Scottish character comes out strongly in the objection made to Mr. Thomson's praying that he might be enabled to "deliver prearranged and premeditated sermons." Apparently his hearers thought that this was a matter too entirely within his own power to be a fit subject for prayer.

When the witnesses for the presentee came to be examined, Mr. Thomson's sermons and prayers were exhibited in a very different light. One witness thought his sermons "very earnest, suitable to the text, well connected, and fitted to instruct the congregation." Another—the senior baillie of Queensferry—had "sat in the front of the gallery" when Mr. Thomson preached his trial sermons, and "liked his manner of reading the psalms and the prayers very much." Another of the presentors declared that he had been "very much affected by Mr. Thomson's services or he would not have presented him." It appeared, however, that when this witness described Mr. Thomson's reading as "uncommonly good" the praise was only comparative, and meant that it was better than what the witness is accustomed to hear in his own church—he being a United Presbyterian, and not a member of the Kirk. Another witness had heard the trial sermons, and "had thought a great deal of them." "In reading the psalms Mr. Thomson read according to the average of any Established Church minister I ever heard, and I never heard so beautiful prayers." This last piece of praise turned out, however, not to be strictly true, as the witness immediately added, "His second prayer was exactly like the one offered by the Moderator"—we presume before opening the proceedings at the trial—thereby proving that she had heard at least one other prayer as beautiful as Mr. Thomson's. The most really pertinent thing in the whole trial was said by one of the witnesses for the presentee, and was to the effect that if Mr. Spurgeon was to go into the Queensferry pulpit the congregation "would think it was on fire and all run out at the door." We understand this somewhat bold metaphor to convey the indisputable truth that the same sermon will not be equally liked by all who listen to it. Even the greatest preachers have each their special admirers and their special detractors, and when we descend to smaller men this law will apply with still greater force. We can imagine no more fatal gift to a parish than the permission to set up the personal tastes of the congregation as a standard to which the sermons preached in the church must necessarily conform. The result would simply be to bring to the surface a miscellaneous mass of incompetent and uninstructed criticism which might otherwise have slumbered undisturbed. It is obviously impossible that the presbytery of Linlithgow can form any reasonable opinion as to the merits of Mr. Thomson's trial sermons from hearing what those who listened to them thought of them. This process will at most conduct the court to the not very recondite conclusion that they were liked by some of the congregation and disliked by others. If a presentation is to be upset on such evidence as this, the sooner the General Assembly appoint a Board of Triers before whom every presentee shall be bound to preach, and whose decision as to the merits of a sermon shall be final, the better for the peace of the Kirk. It is to be hoped that those ecclesiastical reformers who are anxious to give English parishioners a veto on the appointment of an incumbent will study the Queensferry case. They may learn from it with how much or how little wisdom such a veto is likely to be exercised.

THE Roman correspondent of the *Post* says that Pius IX. continues to receive many visitors, Protestants as well as Catholics, and he recommends himself to the prayers of the former as well as the latter. To an English lady who attended one of the recent receptions the Pope said, "Pray for me; Protestants also can pray for the cause of justice and truth." The following expressions to some other visitors are quoted as indicating the Pope's own opinion of his confinement:—"You have come to see him who is called the Prisoner of the Vatican. Truly I am so. I could doubtless materially go out, but I could not do so morally, without seeing the afflicting spectacle of a city entirely changed from what it used to be. Every step, every glance, would torture me; therefore I shall go out no more until God puts an end to the bitter trial to which he has chosen to subject us. Your prayers will hasten that day." A telegram from Rome states that Monsignor Franchi leaves Rome next week on a special mission from his Holiness to the Sultan.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(FROM THE PALL MALL BUDGET, MARCH 31.)

THE POLISH NOBILITY.

A Warsaw correspondent of the Russian *St. Petersburg Gazette* says that a great change has come over the character of the Poles of late:—"The old prejudices which prevented a nobleman from engaging in industrial or commercial pursuits have almost entirely disappeared. I have myself seen the descendants of old aristocratic families working early and late in factories and offices, and I know an old nobleman who has made his son apprentice to a baker, and is now about to help him to set up for himself, without the least anxiety as to what his ancestors would have thought on the subject. The care for one's daily bread has completely humbled the old aristocratic pride and driven it from the minds and hearts of the Polish nobility. I know a very clever and wealthy landowner of Lithuania who collected the remains of his property and founded here in Warsaw a commercial house under his own name which furnishes him and his family with the means of living very respectably. Everywhere, and in all classes of society, is to be seen a powerful desire for work and action of a nature to improve the country."

A TERRIBLE THREAT.

The vengeance which Captain Silas Bent, of St. Louis (U.S.), believes it to be in the power of his nation to inflict on us is too terrible to contemplate. He assures the world that his countrymen have only to cut a channel through the Isthmus of Panama and straightway the climate of France and Austria will become like that of Canada, and England, Germany, and Northern Europe will be turned into a frozen wilderness like Greenland or Labrador. Of course Torquay and Bournemouth would be ruined at once; our coal would soon be exhausted, and with it our commercial pre-eminence, and England would rapidly become, like the coasts of Newfoundland, a mere fishing station, or, at best, a new centre for whaling enterprise. Happily we have the counter assurance of Dr. W. B. Carpenter that this covert threat is an empty menace, and that even if man were able to break a passage through the isthmus sufficiently wide to divert the Gulf Stream, the climate of Europe would suffer very little. The amount of heat which that ocean current carries northwards is much less than has been supposed, and if we were to be deprived of its influence, the loss would be chiefly felt in the absence of those south-westerly winds which render our climate moist and relaxing. Our summers would be like that of last year, and our winters a protracted season of frost similar to that from which we have just escaped.

FASHIONABLE SUFFERINGS.

Few more pitiable scenes can be imagined than that presented by the "Drawing Room" on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace. Hundreds of ladies might be seen patiently sitting in their carriages in the Mall for upwards of an hour on a bitterly cold spring afternoon, in low evening dresses, until they were admitted into the Palace, where they waited in pens for another hour, and then, having passed before her Majesty, waited for still another hour until they could get away, and at last arrived at their own homes, many of them half dead, and probably having sown the seeds of consumption or other illnesses, in obedience to a barbarous custom, the relic of days, if possible, more unenlightened than our own. Surely these ceremonials might be arranged with more consideration for the health and comfort of those expected to take part in them than is at present displayed. Evening dress, at all times objectionable, is utterly inappropriate in the daytime; and there can be no occasion for turning an assemblage of well-meaning ladies into a despairing mob, all fighting with each other for "life—dear life," almost in the presence of their sovereign. Terrible, however, as must be the sufferings of the ladies who attend drawing rooms in cold weather, they are mild compared with those of the wretched coachmen and footmen, who, without great coats, in knee-breeches and silk stockings, may be seen shivering with cold as they wait for hours until their carriages are called. These unhappy men should at least be clothed in garment capable of resisting the blast of a north-east wind. Besides the society for the protection of women and children, a society for the protection of coachmen and footmen would find a good field for their operations in the precincts of Buckingham Palace on the occasion of a drawing room in the early spring.

A PARLIAMENTARY INCIDENT.

It is related of a late eminent Equity juge that on taking his seat in court upon one occasion on the first day of term he requested the registrar to inform him whether any Act of Parliament entirely altering the whole body of English law had been passed in the previous session, adding that if there had been, he would thank the official to hand it up to him. The question we believe was answered in the negative; but the reply might have been different had any law reformer of comprehensive views hit upon the expedient of remodelling the whole system of English jurisprudence in a private bill. The Court of Hustings (London) Abolition Bill is a measure which proposes to establish in the metropolis a new court, with unlimited jurisdiction and powers of foreign attachment, which gives to the Corporation of London power to appoint a judge with greater jurisdiction than the judges of the superior courts, and which, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, derogates from the prerogative of the Crown. The attempt, therefore, to smuggle it through Parliament as a private bill was a bold and ingenious device which almost deserved, as it nearly achieved, success. The unassuming little measure was only detected by the vigilance of Mr. W. H. Smith when it had reached the stage of standing for Committee as an unopposed bill. The attention of the House has now been called to it, but the true author of the scheme, with all the modesty of true genius, declines to disclose himself. Those nominally responsible for the measure disclaim all knowledge of it. The city authorities know nothing of the objectionable clauses in the bill; the gentlemen whose names are on its back "have not the remotest idea" how those clauses got there. It seems improbable that their insertion was merely a *mauvaise plaisanterie* on the part of the draftsman of the bill, and, on the whole, we agree with Mr. Smith that the standing orders of the House on this point require looking into. We especially recommend Mr. Newdegate to see that so powerful a legislative machine as the private bill appears to be does not fall into the hands of the Jesuits, otherwise we may wake up some morning to find that the whole of the British dominions have been ceded to the Papacy in a Turnpike Act.

THE KU-KLUX AGAIN.

Every nation, like every household, has a skeleton in its cupboard, and the United States are no exception to the rule. Their present skeleton seems to be the Ku-Klux organization. The Ku-Klux are fast becoming masters of the South. "They have," says the *Louisville Courier Journal*, "usurped the powers of Government, made murder their pastime and terrorism their sceptre, conferred upon their adherents the right of private vengeance, and assumed to protect them from the penalties of outraged law. No home is safe, no place is sacred from their invasions. To show their strength and their utter contempt for all departments of the State Government, they fill the vicinity of the capital during the brief period of the legislative session with deeds of blood, and carry their lawless violence with insulting violence to the very doors of our legislative halls." From the same State comes the intelligence that the Government has been forced to discontinue the mail route between Frankfort and Louisville on account of the incessant outrages committed by the Ku-Klux upon the carriers. It is said that the men who commit these outrages are ex-Confederate soldiers who have never been disbanded, and that neither the militia nor the civil authorities are able to do anything to stop them. The militia consists of negroes who know nothing of tactics and the use of arms, while the Ku-Klux are well drilled and splendidly armed and mounted. The officers of the militia have also nearly all resigned, as it has become unsafe for them to retain their commissions. The civil authorities are powerless, as no juries, not even those composed entirely of negroes, dare convict a man tried for the murder of a Republican. Senator Scott, chairman of the Special Investigating Committee, lately made some statements of a startling character relative to the nature, extent, and designs of the Ku-Klux organization in North Carolina. It was shown, he said, by testimony that there were about 40,000 men in the rebel "Klan," or regularly organized and acting under the direction of some central authority unknown to any but the officers of the local "Klan." It was in evidence that similar organizations existed in nearly every Southern State, though the investigation had not been carried far enough to warrant a definite judgment as to their number, &c. In North Carolina there was no doubt that they designed to obtain control of the State at all hazards and by every possible means.

NAVAL STATIONS WANTED FOR THE GERMANS.

The question of obtaining naval stations for the new German Empire is still much discussed in the German press. That the acquisition of a colony in the East was really contemplated by the authorities during the peace negotiations appears from a letter addressed by Prince Adalbert of Prussia to Herr Rickmers, of Geestemünde, in reply to some remarks made by the latter on the importance of such an acquisition for Germany. The Prince says that he has "long been convinced of the necessity of Germany obtaining a footing in Eastern Asia," and that "for the last ten years" he has "used every effort to secure such a result." It was only, he proceeds, "the great difficulties which impeded the conclusion of peace" which prevented Germany "from asking either for Saigon or some other colony;" and he "cordially regrets that the efforts made for this object have not been successful." Among the articles on this subject which have appeared in various German papers is one in the last number of the nautical periodical *Hansa*, urging that it is absolutely necessary for Germany to obtain possession of Heligoland. "Until now," says this article, "Heligoland has been a permanent menace to us. To England it is useless in time of peace; and if she were at war with any other Power but Germany, it would not have the smallest strategical value, though against us it would be a most favourable basis of operations, not only for England, but for any naval Power whose fleets might be directed against our northern coast." The writer shows that the reason of this is that steam ships alone can now-a-days carry out an effective blockade, and that a fleet could not block the Elbe, the Weser, or the Jahde, unless it had an opportunity of taking in coals in the safe anchorage of Heligoland. It was thus, he says, that the French fleet was enabled to carry out the blockade of the German ports last autumn; while if Heligoland had belonged to Germany, no such service would have been rendered by it to an enemy. The possession of this island would enable Germany to effect a great saving in her naval expenditure, as it would allow her to reduce by one half the forces which are now necessary for the protection of her ports. Further, says the writer, if Heligoland were in German hands, it would be much more useful for the general shipping interests of commercial nations than at present, for Germany would at once establish a harbour of refuge there, the want of such a harbour being severely felt on the whole of the North German coasts.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

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AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

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The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

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The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 7/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/4	,,
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2	do.	1/10 9/16	,,
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On demand		1/10 7/16	,,
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Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/4	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

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On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.
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3 Months.......... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

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Do. 6 do. 4
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Bombay, March, 1870.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

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The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—

1 The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

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Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

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April 1871.

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GILL AND COMPANY,
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ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE.
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GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

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The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

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GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE
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UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.),

INVITE attention to their choice STOCK, which is constantly receiving additions by Mail and Canal Steamers.

The Goods being specially manufactured to their Order will be found to offer the great advantage of being thoroughly suited to this climate.

Catalogues forwarded on application with instructions for self-measurement, and their Liberal system for dealing with prompt Cash purchasers.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

		Cash.		Credit.	
Gent's Overland Trunks, Best Japanned Canvas, with Strong Brass Locks. The correct height for Cabin	30 inches.	25	0	28	0
	33 ,,	28	0	32	0
Ladies' with Tray, light and strong Folding, Division for Millinery, and upper compartment, the best made	36 inches.	45	0	50	0
Portmanteaus to fit under Railway seat, Brown Leather, Wide and Flat, with strong brass lever Locks, Shirt Case, &c. A very serviceable article ...	24 ,,	23	8	26	0
	27 ,,	25	0	28	8
Hand Bags, Black Best Hide, Strong Brass Tumbler Locks, lined throughout with Linen ...		10	0	11	8
		13	8	15	0
Courier Bags, with Shoulder Strap, Morocco Leather, Outside Pocket, Spring Fastening patent Lock, &c. ...		6	8	7	8
		7	8	8	8
		9	0	10	0
Rug Straps, best Brown Leather with connecting Handles...		2	0	2	4
Soiled Linen Bags, made of best Canvas, Strong Locks, and Leather Straps		4	12	5	8
		5	12	6	8
Rugs, pure Alpaca, very soft and light, neat Colors, full size...		12	8	14	0
		16	8	18	8
Blankets, Scarlet, Real Whitney, full size, per pair...		22	0	25	0
Travelling Pillows, large and small ...		2	0	2	8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

SHIRTS.

FITTING WITH EASE AND PRECISION.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts, &c., six for ...		22	8	25	8
Fine Long Cloth—Linen Fronts, &c. ...		28	0	31	0
Best—French printed Cambric, Collars attached.		28	0	31	8
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts ...		7	0	8	0
Oxford Cloth. This comfortable and absorbing material is highly in favour with those actively engaged ...	each	6	8	7	8
	six for	37	0	42	8
Silk and Wool. The best and Thinnest made, thoroughly Shrunk in a variety of plain colors and neat Fancy Stripes.	each	9	0	10	0
	six for	52	0	58	0
Spun Silk—Wove Colors. The best quality made ...	each	11	8	13	0
	six for	67	0	75	0
Flannel—Pure Wool, Plain and Fancy Colors, thoroughly shrunk ...	each	8	8	9	8
	six for	49	0	56	0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT MAKERS,
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BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

BEST DERBY MANUFACTURE.

GENT.'S COTTON SOCKS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Half Dressed, a strong useful Sock...	11	0	12	8
Fine Mixed Colours ...	12	8	13	8
Dressed, with Fancy Stripes ...	14	8	16	8
Fine, Fancy Stripes ...	16	8	18	8
Superfine ditto ...	18	8	21	0
Balbriggan, "Real" ...	25	0	29	0

GENT.'S REAL MERINO SOCKS.

Pure, Shrinkless, and perfectly Soft.

Plain Colours ...	14	8	16	8
Superfine Fancy Stripes ...	16	8	18	8
Extra Fine Fancy Stripes ...	18	8	21	0
Ditto ditto ...	21	0	24	0

KNICKERBOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

Ribbed Merino, specially manufactured for India	4	12	5	12
Cotton Bathing Drawers ...	2	0	2	2

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT
BOMBAY.

COLLARS.

BEST THREE-FOLD LINEN.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
West End...	6	0	7	0
Shakspeare ...	6	0	7	0
Dux ...	6	0	7	0
Pall Mall ...	6	0	7	0
With Tie attached — West End	6	8	7	8
With Tie attached — Dux	6	8	7	8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
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A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the HOT SEASON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style..................	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality..................		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted..................	18 8	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers...		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits..................		10 to 18
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

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Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes. New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets. Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Capes. Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.

Uniforms made according to Regulation.

N. KHYRAZ AND Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have in stock a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season, at English Prices for Ready Money.

N. K. & Co. solicit an early inspection.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments:—

Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season ...	Rs. 25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits...	26
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers ...	9
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair ...	12
Fancy Scotch Tweed Norfolk Jackets ...	12
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit ...	65
Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing ...	40
Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats ...	28
Black Silk Alpaca Coat ...	10
Drab Herbert Cloth Suits ...	12
Drab Sheft Cord Breeches ...	12
Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair ...	18
Coloured Washing Trousers, per pair ...	5
Flannel Sleeping Suits ...	12
Indian Sleeping Suits ...	12

SHIRTS.

White Shirts ...	at Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz.
Indian Gauze Under Shirts...	18 ,,
Flannel Shirts ...	6 each.
Indian Shirts ...	6 ,,
Silk and Wool Flannel Shirts ...	8 ,,
Linen Collars 3 fold, any shape ...	6 per doz.
The White Regulation Helmets ...	15 each.

Helmets and Hats, in every style of fashion, at moderate Prices. Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Railway Rugs, Umbrellas, Overland Trunks, and Scotch Mauds.

N.B.—Every requisite for Overland Passengers.
Note the Address,

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EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
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